The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,662.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
For year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
——— including postage	72	0
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Ten lines and under

	Rs.	a.
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 11th October 1870, at noon.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 10th October 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 1st October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th September 1870.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office, Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 9th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 7th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 „ Under Vests.
2 „ Linen Collars.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 „ White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.

1 Rug with straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5 Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder :—

44 square logs of	1st class	Moulmain	Teak Timber.
6 round	ditto	ditto	ditto
148 square ditto	2nd class	ditto	ditto

One handsome English-built serviceable Hansom, with a strong Australian Horse and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, PORCELAIN PLATED WARE, &c.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 4th Oct., at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in a Bungalow, No. 10 at Mazagon Mattarpakhadee opposite the Parsi Agiary, the handsomely carved blackwood household furniture, &c., of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, the same comprises a set of real cut glassware, a white and green dinner set, a green and gold dessert set, a white and gold breakfast set, electroplated spoons and forks, curry and vegetable dishes, dish covers, epergne, single and double candlesticks, best cutlery, circular, pier, sofa, dining, dressing, and washing tables, easy drawing-room, dining-room, and dressing-room chairs, round table with marble slab, drawing-room sofas, chiffoniers, bookshelves, teapoys, screens, a four-post beadstead, camp cots, reclining couches, wardrobes, chest of drawers, gown presses, sideboard, dumb waiter, table argand lamps, a two and single light hanging argand lamps, velvet carpet, pictures, large pier glass, cheval glass, dispense and bathroom furniture, books, and cooking utensils.

At 2 P.M.

A shigram, horse and harness.

N.B.—The above is now on view.

Bombay, 4th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ELLEN BATES, Stewart Master, from Liverpool, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for countersignature; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods as they come to hand.

In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 3rd October 1870.

ONCE A WEEK,

A FRESH ADVERTISEMENT.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	4	0
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	4	8
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	5	0
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	5	8
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	5	12
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	6	8
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	8	8
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	10	8
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	11	8
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	12	8
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	13	8
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	14	8
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	15	8
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	16	8
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	18	8
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	19	8
GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	20	0
GENT'S STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, per dozen	5	8
GENT'S STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, per dozen	10	8
GENT'S STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, per dozen	12	8
GENT'S STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, per dozen	14	8
GENT'S STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, per dozen	15	8
GENT'S STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, per dozen	16	8
GENT'S STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, per dozen	18	8
GENT'S STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, per dozen	20	0
GENT'S STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, per dozen	21	8
GENT'S STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, per dozen	22	8
GENT'S STRIPED MERINO SOCKS, per dozen	12	8
GENT'S STRIPED MERINO SOCKS, per dozen	13	8
GENT'S STRIPED MERINO SOCKS, per dozen	14	8
GENT'S STRIPED MERINO SOCKS, per dozen	15	8
GENT'S STRIPED MERINO SOCKS, per dozen	16	8
GENT'S STRIPED MERINO SOCKS, per dozen	18	8

CASH TO ACCOMPANY ORDER.

WATSON and SONS,

CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at his Office at Mazagon, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 6th of October 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of PETTY STORES for one year.

The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

All particulars relating to this Contract may be learned on personal application during office hours at the Office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Defences.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Copper old from Boilers, Brass old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, October, 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (Limited).

UPON reading the Affidavit of ARDASEER BOMANJEE KAKA, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Corporation, sworn on the 25th day of August last, and the final Account and Balance Sheet thereto annexed, and upon reading the Order made herein on the said 25th day of August last, and the Affidavit of the said Official Liquidator, sworn on the 2nd day of September instant, and the copy certificate of the Accountant of the High Court, dated the 31st day of August last, I hereby declare that the said Official Liquidator has passed his Final Account as such Official Liquidator, and that the affairs of said Corporation have been completely wound up; and that this Order be advertised once in the "Government Gazette," once in the "Times of India," once in the "Bombay Gazette," once in the "Bombay Summachar" and the "Sudnyan Bodhuk."—Dated this 29th day of September 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

DALLAS & LYNCH, Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 14th and 28th October, and 11th and 25th November.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 5th and 19th October, and 2nd and 16th November.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 12th and 26th October, and 9th and 23rd November.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 12th October and 9th November.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 28th October and 25th November.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 4th and 18th October, and 1st, 15th, and 29th November.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 11th and 25th October, and 8th and 22nd November.

For KURRACHEE, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st October, and 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th November.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 3rd, 17th, and 31st October, and 14th and 28th November.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 8th October and 5th November.

Managing Agents............Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay............Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
„ Madras............Messrs. BINNY & Co.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS

that have accumulated in the Bombay General Post Office from 1st to 30th September 1870.

Antrim, G
Anunt Narayen Adarker
Bomanjee Sorabjee
Bagnall, H
Barkshire, C
Burjorjee Hormusjee
Campbell, J C P
Chambers, G, Miss
Coombs, H W
Cayley, Dr
Cogan, T
Cunigham, Mrs
Dutty, J W
Daly, D R
Dale, R
Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee
Dossabhoy
Dhondee Trimbuck
Drury, M, Mrs
Ellis, J A
Fernandes, D
Gunesh Mahapatee
Greig, B R
Gordon, F D L J
Greenbeorg, H
Heycock, C F
Hooper, J
Hallyar
Hoadley, J
Hormusjee Dadabhoy Makassana

Henderson, C P
Irvine, A
Jackson, J
Kubee Heerachund Kenjee
Lewis, J
Lane, C H
MacKillop, Stewart & Co.
Maitland, P
Marquirine, J F C
Martin, R M
Mans, C H
Moses & Co
Nazareth, L
Price, C
Phillan
Plunkett, G
Parry, J H
Ramsey, J
Richardson, E H
Rayson, P E
Stephen
Southey, P
Stewart, M
Shahzada Ferozeshaw
Sharp, F
The Agent Nurbudda Coal and Iron Co.
Wade, Mrs
Wilson, Mrs
Young, J

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

NOTICES.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

	Rs.
Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

	Rs.
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats ... Rs. 5 to	6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-8 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

			Rs.	a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9	8	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7	0	
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65	0	per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60	0	„
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0	
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40	0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

LINDLEY and WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, and MINIATURE PAINTERS,

26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

NOTICES.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.—Under distinguished Patronage (particulars of which will be published hereafter), and with talented help, Mons. KRUGER, late First Flute Solo of the "All France Philharmonic Society," proposes to give a CONCERT, about the 5th of October, for the BENEFIT of the SUFFERERS (the Wounded, the Widows, and Orphans) in the present War. Amateurs or Professionals willing to offer their services are requested to communicate as early as possible with M. Kruger, care of *Times of India* office.

P. S.—The Committee of the Indo-British Institution have kindly allowed the use of their Hall.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform POLICY-HOLDERS in the above Company, that, he has from THIS DAY CEASED to represent the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS in Western India.

D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 1st October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—Under telegraphic advice from London a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after the 7th instant to the PROPRIETORS registered on the BOOKS of the BOMBAY BRANCH on 19th ultimo, on production of Share Certificates.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st October 1870.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and in the Estate of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE, trading in Bombay under the name and style of SOONDERJEE NANJEE & Co., in Calcutta of NANJEE JEYCURN & Co., and in Mangarole of SOONDERJEE NANJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD and FINAL DIVIDEND of 3 (three) per cent. will be PAID to Creditors of the above Estate on WEDNESDAY the 5th proximo, and on every ensuing WEDNESDAY, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

T. F. PUNNETT, Trustee of the above Estate.

Bruce Lane, 16th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of DUSSARA Holiday :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited), JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited), EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz. :—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Bank will be HELD at the Bank Office, No. 90 Moodee Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To accept Mr. Shaw's resignation as Liquidator of the Bank.

2nd. To receive the final Report and Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

3rd. To pass Resolution declaring the affairs of the said Company fully wound up.

4th. To pass Resolution as to the disposal of all Books, Accounts, and Documents of the said Bank.

BERAMJI NAOROSJI, Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th September 1870.

RE JOSEPH GRAY TYNDALL, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being Creditors of or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of JOSEPH GRAY TYNDALL, late of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co., deceased, who died at 42 Russel Road, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, in England, on the 31st day of May 1870, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 27th September 1870 to WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, the Executor named in the said Will, are required, on or before the 27th October 1870, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Executor, the particulars of their Claim against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the said Executor will proceed to administer to the said Estate, having regard to the claims only of which he shall then have Notice. All persons being indebted to the said Estate or having property of the deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said debts or property to the said Executor.—Dated this 28th September 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors, High Court, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of FORAS LAND at WORLEE or BREACH CANDY ROAD, near the RACE COURSE.—The Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on FRIDAY, the 14th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all their right, title, and interest in certain vacant pieces or parcels of Foras Land, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one lac twenty thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, and mortgaged to the Bank. The property will be put up for sale in one lot, and sold at so much per square yard, and the full particulars of the property and the condition of sale can be inspected at the Office of the Liquidators of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, from the 10th instant.

SADANAND BALCRUSTNA, Manager to the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MESSRS. DANGE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c., which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To MERCHANTS, GENERAL AGENTS, and PUBLIC in GENERAL.—Messrs. CORBIN and Co. have the pleasure of announcing that with a view of effecting speedy Sales of certain articles of their Stock to make room for others expected to arrive, they beg to offer the following at a Discount of 25 per cent. on their Market Prices for Cash, with the exception of Patent Medicines and Perfumes, on which a Discount of 12½ only will be allowed :—

Medicine Chests for Ships' use
Ditto ditto for Travellers
Ditto ditto for Surgeons
Ditto ditto for Families
Ditto ditto Scales, Glass, in M. B.
Pocket Dressing Instrument Cases
Stomach and Breast Pumps.
Reservoir and Kennedy's Syphon Enemas
Stethoscopes, Silver Probes
Ear Speculum and Trumpets
Male and Female Catheters
Pocket Ophthalmoscopes
Subcutaneous Syringes, Probang's
Silver, Ebony, and Ivory Caustic-holders
Abcess, Gum and Bleeding Lancets
Arm Slings, Sliding, P. Leather Trusses, Double and Single
Artificial Human Eyes
Tin Etnas for Invalids
China Invalid Feeding Cups
Do. Medicine Spoons
Eye Douches, Glass Inhalers
Mudges's Britannia Metal do.
Brass Suppository Moulds, 15 gr. 12 holes
Do. Do. Pessery, 60 gr. 6 hobs
O'Connel's Nursery Lamps
Glass, Pewter and Porcelain Funnels
Measure Glasses, Spirit Lamps
Glass Inkstands, Gum Bottles
Air-Tight Cushions
Do. Swimming Belts
Cork ditto
Moustachios and Wigs
Hair and Flesh Brushes
Combs, Circular and others
Mappin's Celebrated Cutlery
Leather Portmanteaus
Writing Desks, Tiffin and Dressing Cases, Courier Bags
Hand Emollients, Brandy Flasks
Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches
Cigar Cases
Dahlkes's Patent Charcoal Water Filters, Ice Pitchers
Gold, Silver, and Ivory Pencil Cases, Gold Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, Silver Key Rings, Smelling Bottles, jewelled and unjewelled of various descriptions.
Atkinson's Bear's Grease
Do. Depilatory
Do. Infants' Preservative
Balm of Columbia, Oldridge's
Bond's Marking Ink
Bridge's Aromatic Tincture of Quinoidine
Do. Extracts of Sarsaparilla
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour
Brand's Enamel
Capsules Mathey Caylus

Capsules Mathey Copaiba and Cubeb
Chlorodyne, Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Cockle's Antibilious Pills
Cod Liver Oil, Dr de Jongh's
Do. Dragees, Guffroy's
Comman's Tooth Paste
Condy's Ozonized Water
Court Plaster, Glover's
Do. J. Prout's
Dalby's Carminative
Davis Perry's Painkiller
De Roos' Guttæ Vitæ
Do. Renal Pills
Dinneford's Acidulated Syrup
Do. Fluid Magnesia
Essence of Cheritta, Dr. E. J. Lazarus's
Do. Neem, ditto
Extract of Meat, Australian Meat Company
Frank's Specific Solution
Grimault's Matico Capsules
Do. do. Injection
Grimestone's Eye Snuff
Henry's Calcined Magnesia
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder
Holloway's Ointment and Pills
Howard's Succidaneum
Hubert's Rosette Powder
James Epp's Cocoa
James' Fever Powder
Jeremie's Sedative
Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup
Keating's Bon Bons
Do. Lozenges
Do. Insect Powders
King, Dr., Dandelion & Quinine Pills
Labelony's Granular ditto
Locock's Lotion
Marries's Sulphur Soap
Morrison's Pills, Nos. 1 and 2
Morson's Pepsine Lozenges
Do. ditto Wines
Do. Pancreatic Emulsion
Naldire's Dog Soap
Newby's Black Salve
Norton's Camomile Pills
Osborn's Petroline Soap
Oxly's Essence of Ginger
Parr's Life Pills
Pears' Transparent Soap Balls
Do. ditto Cakes
Do. ditto Shaving Sticks
Revalenta Arabica
Robinson's Patent Barley
Rowland's Kalydor
Do. Macassar Oil
Do. Odonto
Sarsaparilla, Dr. Tounsend's
Do. do. Old Jacob
Saunder's Bloom of Ninon
Savory's Pancreatic Emulsion
Stedman's Soothing Powder
Toilet Honey Soap, Bar
Do. do. Cakes
Do. Elder Flower ditto
Do. Lavendar ditto
Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Winters' Hypophygen Soap

CORBIN and COMPANY,

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.

No. 22 Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. S. M. De Souza, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that from the 25th instant the Hotel will be OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and the situation is best on the Hill. Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken for the comfort of Visitors.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Point, 1st October 1870.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The 1870 Illustrated Catalogue post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 15s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 6s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, Oxford Street, London, W.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham do. do. „ 5
Job Horses for any period.

Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, (in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

VERSUS

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

THOMSON and COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,

MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our Business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.

Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S

CELEBRATED

PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

Caution :—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRES and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and

Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to J. FARRELL, Secretary, Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY............Elphinstone Circle.
POONA............East Street.
CALCUTTA............Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

Credit.		Cash.
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
2? 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

Credit.		Cash.
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

Credit.		Cash.
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

Credit.		Cash.
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen............Quarts.
„ 4 „ ....Pints.
„ 12 „ ....Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE and COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE and COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA and CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE and COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA and CALCUTTA.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—OUR INDIA PALE ALE, Bottled by ourselves, can only be procured in Bombay, through our Sole Agent, Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

London, 26th Aug., 1867. IND COOPE & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above celebrated INDIA PALE has just arrived by several vessels, and the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for any quantity of Quarts or Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs.	a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Purt of London	quarts	5	4	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3	4	„
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40	0	„
Ditto Ditto	pints	22	0	„
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30	0	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16	0	„
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36	0	„
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32	0	„
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35	0	„
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35	0	„
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22	0	„

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

Homœopathic Chemists, London

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares :—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s. 1d.; 2nd cl. £11 19s. 4d. To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d.; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER „ 5, 7, 11, and 20 „

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

Orders should be addressed to

25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co. Bombay, of whom can be obtained the illustrated Pamphlets.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3.

Ward, Quartermaster, 41st Regiment, on sick leave, from Subathoo.

Smith, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

Marrow, Assistant Apothecary, Madras Medical Department, on leave, from Kamptee.

Shedden, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 3.

Ward, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Peshawur.

Montgomery, Captain, 41st (The Welsh,) Regt., on duty, to Subathoo.

Newill, Lieutenant, 1st Madras Cavalry, on duty, to Kamptee.

Fisher, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to Hydrabad Sind.

Taylor, Major, 8th Regiment B. N. I., to join, to Calcutta.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 28.)

Mr. Ross Lewis Mangles to officiate, until further orders, as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Daniel James McNeil to officiate, until further orders, as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Henry Cobbe Sutherland to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, in the first grade.

Mr. A. B. Miller to officiate as Professor of Indian Law and Jurisprudence at the Presidency College during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. D. Ingram, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Oakley, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Dacca Divison, is allowed leave of absence from the date on which he availed himself of it up to the 15th October.

Major Robert Stewart, Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 1st November next, or subsequent date, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. William Blundell, officiating Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Alleegunge, for one month, from the 16th October. Mr. George Field, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Chuprah, will conduct the duties of Mr. Blundell's office in addition to his own, during that officer's absence.

Mr. T. Dunbar Ingram, Professor of Indian Law and Jurisprudence at the Presidency College, for two months, without pay from the 1st October. [illegible] third g[illegible]

Mr. William Watt Daly to officiate in the fourth grade.

The promotions of the following Police Officers are sanctioned, vice Mr. T. Weldon, retired:—

Mr. Frederick Adams to the third grade of District Superintendents.

Mr. Henry Augustus Coombs to the fourth grade of District Superintendents.

Mr. James Patch, to the fifth grade of District Superintendents.

Mr. Henry Neville Harris to the first grade of Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. Francis Graves to the second grade of Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. William Victor Bertleson, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Pubna, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the third grade.

Mr. James Cullen, M.B., C.M., to be Civil Medical Officer of Motecharee.

The services of Apothecary William Arnold Kidd, in medical charge of the Public Works Establishment at Dehree, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Mr. G. Latham, Executive Engineer, third grade, attached to the Third Presidency Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, Bengal, with effect from 1st September 1870:—

To be Executive Engineer, First Grade.

Captain J. M. McNeile, R.E., Executive Engineer, second grade, Sasseram Division.

To be Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

Captain J. M. Heywood, R.E., Executive Engineer, third grade, on survey duty.

To be Executive Engineers, Fourth Grade.

Mr. J. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, first grade, officiating Executive Engineer, Pooree Division.

Mr. C. W. Odling, Assistant Engineer, first grade.

To be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Lieutenant G. F. E. S. Neil, B.A., Assistant Engineer, second grade.

To be Assistant Engineers, Third Grade.

Mr. A. C. Rogers, Engineer Apprentice.

Mr. A. Salmon, Engineer Apprentice.

Mr. J. Campbell, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, to the executive charge of the Pooree Division.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, September 27.)

Mr. J. W. Breeks, Commissioner, Neilgheries, two months' privilege leave.

Captain A. M. Lys, Superintendent of Police, Ganjam, privilege leave for three months, with restropective effect from the 24th August last.

Mr. C. D. Maclean, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, for one month.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Gordon Moore Lane, Staff Corps, to act on Colonel Wilson's responsibility as Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Gordon Moore Lane, Staff Corps, to act on Colonel Wilson's responsibility as Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.

Surg[illegible] Principal of the Medical College, Professor of Medicine in the Medical College, and Physician of the General Hospital, Madras.

Surgeon Michael Cudmore Furnell, to officiate as Ophthalmic Surgeon of the General Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology in the Medical College.

Mr H. Fortey, Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Surgeon-Major W. Aitkin, M.D., Garrison Surgeon, Cannanore, leave on furlough to Europe for two years.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Sept. 28.)

Dr. George Moncrieff Govan, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Almorah, two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st Sept.

Captain Charles Richard Matthews, Assistant Commissioner, Jhansie, one month's privilege leave of absence, from the 16th of October.

Mr. William Chichele Plowden, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, one month's privilege leave of absence, from the 13th Sept.

Mr. William Watson, M.B., officiating Superintendent-General of Vaccination, North-Western Provinces, to hold charge of the Jail at Almorah during the absence on leave of Dr. George Moncrieff Govan, M.D.

Mr. Frederick Kilvert, officiating Deputy Collector, Kumaon, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of the Terai Pergunnahs.

Lieutenant Henry William John Senior, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India in the Military Department, to officiate as Adjutant of the Ajmere and Mhairwara Police Battalion, *vice* Lieutenant Walter Wightwick Haywood.

The services of Mr. John Sime, B. A., Professor of Literature in the Agra College, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Lieutenant G. Plunkett, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the higher standard examination in Hindoostanee, on the 10th January last.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant C C. Dyce, R.A., temporary Assistant Engineer, Bundelkhund Irrigation Survey.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Irrigation Branch, Department Public Works, from 1st September, 1870:—

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

To 1st Grade.—No vacancies are available.

To 2nd Grade.—No vacancies are available.

To 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant J. H. Western, R.E.

Mr. G. H. Howe.

To 4th Grade.—Promotions are suspended under the orders of the Government of India, pending the absorption of Supernumeraries.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

To 1st Grade.

Lieutenant S. M. Lambert, R.E.

Mr. W. P. Richardson.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. „
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	City of Canton	Tannock	Liverpool.
	Comete	Bernard	Mahi.
	Maggie Trimble	Trinmouth	Rangoon.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Healy	Malabar Coast.
	Busheer (s)	Sharp	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Ocean Belle, Jarvis, to Colombo.

Ship City of Paris, McDonald, to Tuticorin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Behar, to China, &c.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 29 Glen Isla .... Nacoda .... Jedda, August 2.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27 Himalaya (s) .... Atkinson .... Bombay.

28 Sattara (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES

Sept. 28 General Caulfield .... London.

Valetta .... Chittagong.

Himalaya (s) .... Calcutta.

Passenger arrived per Himalaya—For Madras—Mr C Colley, and Mr Williamson.

For Bimlipatam—Mr Walsh, and Mr. Cooke.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 1st October.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·845	in.
Temperature of the Air	79·6	„
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0	„
Dew Point	74·7	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·853	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	5·7	„
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	84·4	„
Minimum do. do.	75·3	„
Gen. Direction of Wind—NNW, NE, NW, NNE, ESE.		
Movement in 24 hours	324	miles.
	In.	Cts.
Fall of rain during the week	0	3
Registered between 1st January and 25th Sept	61	53
Total fall of rain between 1st Jany. and 2nd Oct.	61	56

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—so the telegram states—500 or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communication which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WATT—October 1st, at Sholapore, the wife of Mr. A. C. Watt, C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FANSHAWE—WASTELL—October 3rd, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A., H. W. A. Fanshawe, Esq., Government Telegraph Department, to Rosa Mary Ann, daughter of the late H. W. Wastell, Esq., of Maidenhead, Berks.—No cards.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BENSLEY—September 27th, at Rampore Beauleah, the wife of E. C. C. Bensley, Esq., F.R.C.S., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BRIGGS—September 25th, at Cannanore, the wife of Captain G. Briggs, Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CURTHS—September 28th, at Madras, Helen Marie, infant [illegible] Herman B. Curths.

GILBERT—September 26th, at Shahjehanpore, the wife of W. E. Gilbert, Esq., 37th Regiment, of a daughter.

HARINGTON—September 29th, at Simla, the wife of H. B. Harington, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GODWIN—CAMPBELL—September 26th, at St. Paul's, Landour, by the Rev. Thos. Moore, Charles Henry Young Godwin, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to Grace Matilda, eldest daughter of the late James Gordon Campbell, Esq., B.C.S.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1870.

How long will "enthusiasm" enable the Parisians to defend the entrenched camp of Paris? General Trochu, doubtless, will not repress enthusiasm, but we are sure he would willingly exchange the whole amount of that sort of feeling, for solid discipline and one well organized *corps d'armée*. If enthusiasm leads to the suicide of a "sortie on a grand scale," the offspring of impatience, there will be a fine field for the breech-loader and the splendid artillery, and little, if any, hope for Paris. We do not believe that General Trochu will sanction operations that would lead to butchery and not to battle. The telegrams inform us that Fort Ivry was summoned on the 29th of September, that the verbal answer, of course, was "No," and that the practical answer was a sortie, the next morning, not of enthusiasm, but of troops of the line, directed against two German corps, and that the action ended as all actions have done in this war. No; the only hope for Paris lies in the intervention of the neutral powers, the operations of a relieving army from the South, or the escape of Bazaine from Metz. General von Falkenstein seems to have been despatched to look after any army that may be forming in the dangerous quarter, Lyons. Marshal Bazaine is said to have gained some successes outside Metz. The news is French, and, therefore, to be distrusted, seeing that all French telegrams have been incorrect or deceptive since the war began. If the Guards were, on the 29th or 31st driving the Germans to Briey, they must have broken through the left of the investing lines on the western bank of the river, between the Moselle and the centre. The exploit, of course, is possible, but it is now the 4th of September, and no confirmation has arrived. Had the Guards broken through on that side they could easily have sent messengers with the news to the Belgian frontier. Considering the uniform inaccuracy of French news we may doubt the correctness of this; always admitting that in war everything is possible. The escape of Bazaine would impart a great stimulus to the French nation, as his surrender, should it arrive, will be a heavy blow and great discouragement. By the way, seeing that the army at Metz has lived on the stores in that place for more than a month, and have been absolutely dependent on them since the 15th of August, the supplies provided for the campaign could not have been so scanty as they were reported to have been; and there is thus reason to doubt one of the excuses put forward for the failure of the late Emperor to take the initiative.

FEMALE infanticide is a subject of recurring and unceasing interest. It is not only crime, but peculiar crime, deeply rooted and having almost the character of a custom. Moreover, it is a crime which, to a large extent, has survived all the efforts made by Government towards its suppression: efforts which have not wanted the co-operation of the people. Despite the long and close attention paid to the study of the subject, we appear to be only arriving at an understanding of the best mode of dealing with the offenders. Our attention has been recalled to infanticide by the publication by the Punjab Government of a very striking paper, the work of Pundit Motilal, a Mir Munshi in the Secretariat of that province, and of certain comments thereon from the pen of Sir Donald Macleod, written at Murree in the spring of this year. The Pundit's paper is really a prize essay, and Sir Donald records his opinion that it is an able, out-spoken document, beyond all comparison the best that had been handed in. After an attentive perusal of the essay we cordially concur with the late benevolent Lieutenant-Governor.

The epithet "out-spoken" is that which characterizes the paper. The Pundit does not mince matters. At the very outset he takes the bold step of ascribing the crime to the mothers, and the cause of the crime to human wickedness. He tells us that the Punjabee men have not been able to wean their women even from the singing of shameful songs in private—the Penal Code has stopped the public practice—and he asks, with great force, whether, since they are supreme in matters which disgrace them, it is not likely that they are supreme on the question of crime? "Is it reasonable to suppose," he asks, "that the atrocious and most abominable crime of female infanticide could have existed for a day if the women had set their determined faces against it? In my humble opinion it is not." These are strong and somewhat harsh views, but are they true? The reasoning of the Pundit seems to support his conclusion. He thinks that the men began the custom, but that the women continue it, despite the influence of the maternal instinct. At the same time, we must observe, that his remark applies only to the women of the child killing tribes and families. "The mass of the population recoil from such a crime with horror. . . . The true cause lies in the moral turpitude and truculence of those families which practice the crime." It is on this ground that he rejects the prevalent notion that pride of race and the cost of marriages are the causes of female infanticide; and even Sir Donald Macleod, who held to these opinions, thinks that "on the whole" the Pundit may be right. The Pundit says that the great bulk of the people provide for marriage expenses and are animated by a proper not a false pride of race; that the Government by pointing to marriage expenses and race-pride as causes, seem to recognize those causes as valid excuses or at least extenuating circumstances, whereas, instead of doing so, they should ignore causes and deal directly with effects. And the argument appears to be perfectly sound that no Government can even indirectly recognize such causes, with impunity, since they belong to the same class as the recognition of extravagant and vicious wants or the existence of violent passions as the causes of crime. The Pundit says that the Government should cease to suggest measures it cannot enforce, and restrict its operations to administrative action. He would have the Government act on the effects and by destroying these practically remove "causes" which would be more properly termed excuses. In reality the Government had already adopted this course before the essay was published, but not before it was written; and for the future will try to prevent by administrative measures a crime which has frustrated so many attempts to reach it through the so-called causes.

It must be admitted that the remarks of the Pundit on the inexpediency of meddling with the usages of the people, or of touching them in any way have great force. Thus he considers that the Government should not adopt the many suggestions made to it, such as prohibition of early marriages, re-marriage of widows, prohibition of polygamy; nor is there the least chance that they will. The Pundit rather favours early marriages, declares the people not ripe for re-marriage of widows, points out that polygamy has no connexion with infanticide, and observes that we ought not to wait for the effect of education. He is of opinion that interference with the social and religious customs of the people would increase infanticide, and that many would slay their daughters rather than allow them to run the risk of being twice married. Of [illegible] is a much better judge than any one [illegible] circles can possibly [illegible] agree with a question which involves the suppression of a detestable crime. In fact, crime is crime, and ought to be dealt with as such, and the practice of it stayed by the most effective means, without regard to excuses, palliatives, causes; and certainly without touching such large questions as early marriages, polygamy, and the re-marriage of widows. We shall take an early opportunity of publishing the Pundit's essay, which reads like a very frank statement of native views and has a bearing upon many other questions besides female infanticide.

MAJOR J. W. STUBBS, R. A., has succeeded to the post of Commandant at Attock, vice Major B. C. D. Radcliffe, gone home.

THE "Athenæum" understands that among the forthcoming volumes of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" will be "Xenophon," by Sir A. Grant, Bart.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence received by the "Friend of India" reports Yakoob Khan to be collecting men, but not very successfully. A force has been sent against him from Cabul.

THERE was a rumour in town yesterday that Paris had capitulated. It was quite as well founded as the one the other day, that England had determined to go to war against the Germans.

COLONEL ROBINSON, Director-General of Telegraphs, takes three months' leave to England in November next, it is said. Presumably, Major Murray, the Deputy Director, will officiate during the absence of his chief.

THE "Friend of India" has been requested to say "that the Government never had the slightest intention to levy in one year Income Tax on thirteen months' official salaries, nor ever dreamt of anything of the kind."

DURING Mr. Chapman's absence on leave Mr. Gordon, officiating Deputy Accountant General, acts for him, and Mr. Mackey, who comes from Madras—not from Calcutta, as we said yesterday—takes up Mr. Gordon's duties.

FROM the weather report of the Kulladghi Collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th September, we see that rain fell more or less in eighty-eight villages, and five annas rubbee crops were sown. Health was good. Cattle disease prevailed to a slight extent.

THE Maharajah of Vizianagram gave a grand ball at Simla on Sept. 28. Nearly all Simla had been bidden to the feast, and the roads from Woodville and Peterhoff, the respective abodes of the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, were to be illuminated with colored lamps.

MAJOR-GENERAL NORMAN, C.B., is about to make a rather lengthened tour, to inspect the barracks and other military buildings, and the Ordnance and Commissariat departments at various stations in the Punjab. Kussowlie, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jullundur, Delhi, and Agra will be among the places visited.

LIME-STONE, copper, and iron have been found along the Bhutan frontier and in Darjeeling. The Nepalese have been particularly pressing for leave to work the ore. The Commissioner of Cooch Behar has been directed to divide the tract into sections, to let out the mineral privileges, by the year at present, to the highest bidder.

DURING the absence on leave of Colonel Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Holmes will, as already said, officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army. Majors C. H. S. Scott and T. Eteson will each obtain an officiating step, and Captain G. L. K. Hewett, Adjutant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, enters the department temporarily, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Army Head Quarters.

THE "Pioneer" hears that a considerable further supply of Snider rifles is now on the way out to India. "So that if the relief takes place in due course,—which will bring us out several regiments already provided with the weapon,—we may conclude that, in a few months, the whole of the British Infantry in this country will be armed efficiently. Besides this, a quantity of Enfield rifles will be released, sufficient for the arming of several more native regiments.

RESPECTING Colonel T. F. Wilson, C. B., who left for England by the mail steamer last Sunday, the "Pioneer" says—"Stern to a fault, but impartial; inflexible, but deliberate and sagacious; conscientious, industrious, unique in his knowledge of all the wide range of departmental subjects,—such a man can neither be wholly, nor soon, replaced; nor fail to make his absence felt, even among those whose trust and respect he may have insensibly exacted."

CONSIDERABLE alterations have been made in the Public Works Department in Bengal. One Circle and eight Divisions have been abolished. The Cuttack Circle, the Hooghly Defences, Hooghly River, Grand Trunk Road, Tributary Mehals, Tirhoot, Second Grand Trunk Road, Central Cuttack, and Gowalparah Divisions, have been abolished, and the work transferred to other Circles. The Ramghur Division is now to be called the Gya Division; the Julpigoree the Purneah Division; and the Darjeeling Division has been much enlarged.

THE "Indian Mirror" gives particulars of a curious case of a Kulin girl, who was saved by her uncles when she was about to be married to a man who had fourteen wives. The marriage was evidently distasteful to the girl, who had received some education. She is about 18 years old, and was living near Dacca with her uncles. The head of the house is a staunch old Brahmin, and was determined to sacrifice the girl to time-honoured custom, and make her a fifteenth wife. She threatened to commit suicide, but her uncles came to her aid and carried her away to Burrisaul and subsequently to Calcutta. The old Brahmin obtained a warrant to apprehend her, but was prevented doing so by an order from the High Court, on the application of her uncles.

IT has already been mentioned that the aeronaut of the Prussian Army is a Mr. Wells, of the Edinburgh Gymnasium. At the outbreak of the war he offered his services to the Berlin Government, and within a week his offer was accepted by telegram. He left immediately, we are told, for the seat of war, taking with him a new balloon which he had made in Edinburgh. Can this, asks the "Pioneer," be our Mr. Wells—the American Mr. Wells who went up in a calico bag, called by courtesy a fire balloon, from the old Government House at Allahabad and came down again somewhere near Daragunge in—we think it was—1865? The fire balloon exploit was at the time considered by all plucky, by some foolhardy; but it is nothing to sailing over bodies of sharp-shooters armed with chassepot rifles.

ALLUDING to the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Malda in the case of Queen and Moulvie Ameeroodin, the "Friend" remarks—"The Judge gives an abstract of the evidence, which certainly proves that a conspiracy has existed and exists to establish a Mahomedan dynasty in the place of the Queen's rule. It shows that the conspirators have established agencies in different parts of India; and that subjects of the Queen have been induced to join the band of fanatics who are now encamped across the Indus, with the avowed purpose of invading India when they see an opportunity—a wild thought, but one that might lead to bloodshed. The evidence shows that money has been collected from a great number of villages in the districts of Malda, Rajshai and Moorshedabad, in support of the fanatics, and that a *Jehad* against the British Government has been openly preached in these districts. It was impossible for any Government acquainted with such facts to refrain from prompt action. We shall probably have disclosures in other districts where trials are going on or are being prepared for."

MR. HAYWARD'S DEATH.

[illegible] that Mr. Hayward had lost life have, we greatly regret to say, been justified by authentic news. This unfortunate gentleman, it is now ascertained, was stoned to death in July at Yassim. The inhabitants are great ruffians, and he seems to have treated them injudiciously, and excited their cupidity by disclosing the possession of several rifles and other valuable property. No suspicions of complicity in the affair rest on Cashmere. Mr. Forsyth, after staying a month at Yarkund, was on the 13th instant at Shadulla on his return journey. Up to that date all was reported well.—*Pioneer*, October 1.

WE deeply regret to say that the account of Mr. Hayward's murder, at or near Gassein, seem to leave no hope that the first report was an error. The statements are confirmed from various quarters with painful circumstantiality, and we fear must be taken as confirmed fact. It is a dark story, come out when it may, and some one must be held accountable for not merely a barbarous murder, but one for which there is no shadow of possible exculpation, Mr. Hayward's mission to Gassein being one of pure kindness both to chief and people.—*Friend of India*, Set. 29.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 2ND OCTOBER, 2-16 A.M.

The revenue for the quarter ending the 30th ultimo amounted to 14¼ millions sterling.

French news from Metz states that Marshal Bazaine achieved a signal success on the 31st August (? September). Successful engagements took place on the 23rd and 27th September, and a splendid sortie was made on the 29th. Bourbaki was driving the Prussians to Briey.

LONDON, 2ND OCTOBER, 5-30 A.M.

Marshal Macmahon is alive, and is a prisoner of war at Wiesbaden.

The delay in the Prussian operations before Paris is attributable to the absence of siege guns, which are now expected to arrive immediately.

News from Paris to the 29th ult. states that the commandant of Fort Ivry had been summoned to surrender, but refused.

The Government at Tours have published a proclamation convoking the elections for the Constituent Assembly on the 16th October.

Order has been re-established at Lyons.

Ulrich has arrived at Tours, where he has been warmly received.

LONDON, 3RD OCT., 4-10 A.M.

It is stated that the Government at Tours have given the American General Beaumgardt a Commission to accompany the Army Corps in the South of France.

The number of French prisoners in Germany amounts to 150,000.

The Germans before Soissons have repulsed several sorties made by the enemy.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 30TH SEPT., NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day opened quiet.

Total weekly sales of Cotton ..	58,000	bales.
„ „ Surats..	19,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	520,000	„
„ „ Surats..	266,000	„
„ weekly Import of Cotton	89,000	„
„ „ „ Surats..	64,000	„

Fair Dhollera, 6⅜d.

Arrivals—Ashgrove, William Fairbarn, and Macedon.

LONDON, 30TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was declining.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅜d.

The Manchester market is very dull.

Shirtings are in demand.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 10½d.

8¼ lbs. do. 9s. 4½d.

40s. Mule Twist, 1s. 0¼d.

LONDON, 1ST OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅜d.

Exchange on India, 1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10½d.

Consols, 92¼.

Oriental Bank Shares			£43.
Chartered „ „			£15.
„ Mercantile „			£26.
Hongkong and Shanghai			£38.
4 per cent. Government Securities			91
5 per cent. „		„	100
5½ per cent. „		„	107

The sum of £229,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

The ship Ophelia has arrived from Bombay.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 2ND OCT., 11-35 P.M.

THE steamer Travancore from Hongkong 19th, Singapore 23rd, and Penang 25th September has arrived.

The Japanese Government has taken steps to prevent the Franco-Prussian naval duel in Japanese waters.

They have decided also to go to war with the Coreans.

Viceroy Ma died of his wound. It is rumoured that Ting-futai and Prince Kung have been assassinated by the anti-foreign party.

Foreign missionaries had been removed from Tungchow to Chefoo by ships of war as a massacre was feared.

There are seven vessels of war at Tientsin.

The Tientsin fans have been suppressed.

Troops are being massed under orders of Tsengkwof between Tientsin and Pekin, ostensibly for protecting foreigners; the real object doubtful.

French and British Ministers were again to proceed to Tientsin on 9th.

A FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE EMPEROR'S SURRENDER.

FOUNDED ON FICTION.

THE following letters, signed Eugène d'Arnoult, which we translate from the *Soir* of 7th September, show in an almost unprecedented manner to what an extraordinary length a correspondent can go when drawing upon his imagination for a "full and particular" account of a great event:—

DINANT, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

Listen; this is a page of history. Napoleon III. having written to the King of Prussia the letter which we know, William answered, "Let him come himself, or he will be treated as a simple soldier, though he little deserves it." Napoleon then went in the manner we know to the farmhouse in which the King of Prussia had established his head-quarters.

The carriage having arrived at the door of the little house, Napoleon alighted, extinguished his cigarette, and entered alone into the room, where the King, in the uniform of a General, with his helmet on, was walking about feverishly, his hands crossed behind his back. The Prince and the chief officers were standing in a group in one of the corners of the apartment.

It was somewhat dark. The ex-Emperor, hat in hand, saluted the King, using the German language. William did not reply by either gesture or word; he walked again some steps, then he placed himself, upright, straight, terrible, before the ex-Emperor, who bowed and continued bent, with his head uncovered. "Sire," said the latter again in German, "I come to repeat with my own voice to your Majesty that which I had the honour to transmit to you in writing yesterday evening." "*It is well*, MONSIEUR," replied the King, whose face was highly coloured, and whose words hissed notwithstanding his efforts to restrain himself. "I have decided that Spandau shall be assigned to you as prison—as residence, I mean to say; you shall there await my ultimate orders." "Sire"—— "*It is said*, MOUSIEUR," exclaimed the King, striking with his sabre the powdered planks of the hall. "Au revoir, donc, Mousieur mon frère," said the ex-Emperor, in good French this time; he saluted in the most courteous fashion the different personages and went out of the room as calmly as if he had just presided at the opening of the Chambers.

Arrived outside, he took out a cigarette, which he lighted at the cigar of a *cuirassier blanc*, and was about to get into his carriage when a general officer came on the part of the King to ask him to pass into a neighbouring court, from which the King, who, it appeared, desired to have a long talk with him, had sent the officer to seek him.

The Emperor said not a word. Escorted by two *cuirassiers blanc* he passed into the court, where near a pond or pool, he found a little wooden bench. He went tranquilly to sit down on that bench, continuing to smoke, and only stopping to look at the water of the pond, and the steps of the officer, who, standing, watched each of his movements.

After waiting for a quarter of an hour, the ex-Emperor asked the officer in French to cause a glass of water to be brought to him. One of the cuirassiers brought it to him. He merely touched it with his lips: then, looking at the contents of the glass, he smiled silently, and turning to the officer, said to him—"Nero vanguished passed his last hour close to a pool in which he drank; I am more happy than he." He drank all the water, and returning the glass, "It is true," added he, "that my reign has never resembled his." Then he recommenced to smoke.

After something more than half an hour, a general officer came on the part of the King to ask him to enter into the hall where William was quite alone.

They remained there nearly an hour and a half alone, speaking low. What said they? On coming out after that conversation, the ex-Emperor stepped into a post-chaise with the arms of the King of Prussia, and by the Luxembourg road was driven off towards Cassel, whence he would proceed to Spandau. Spandau is the fortress which protects Berlin on the north-east side: it contains the state prison, not a very gay one I assure you. The people about King William maintain that the intention of that sovereign is to leave the ex-Emperor there till the end of his days. It might be said that a perpetual prison would only be the just chastisement of one so greatly culpable.

The person who went from here to Namur and Brussels on a special mission, an officer of the Prussian staff, assures us that without the intervention of the Crown Prince and Count Bismark the King was resolved to cause the ex-Emperor to be shot, so great, he said, was his exasperation against the man who alone had caused the death of so many brave men. The equipages, the carriages, the imperial train in fact, and the people in grand livery have been arrested at Arlon by the Belgian authorities; the people of the household have been left at freedom upon parole, but as a measure of prudence they have been invited to lay aside their livery, which they have hastened to do. You in Paris have no idea of the exasperation which prevails against the ex-Emperor and all connected, nearly or distantly, with his person amongst the French who stream hither from the field of battle. "Even the sight of the livery of that man," said to me a superior officer who was severely wounded, "puts me in a fury! He has sold us. I mean that to avenge himself on France, which wishes no more neither him nor his, he has given it up to invasion, to ruin. And sir, continued the officer, the blood coming to his face, can you dare to maintain that to save his life in the hands of the King of Prussia he has not indicated to him the sure means of taking Paris?"

"That is possible," said I, "and what you have just said recals to my recollection the singular smile with which that colonel of the Prussian staff who was speaking to me a little while ago said to me, "We know better than you how we shall take Paris, and how we shall defend it after having taken it."

Such is in a few words the political end of that man of whom his cousin, the same who has prudently taken refuge in Italy in the moment of danger, has said with reason that he had two times deceived the world, "The first in making himself pass for a Brutus, and the second in seeking to have it believed that he might be a Cæsar."

NAMUR, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

"The day after to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, at noon, it will be fifteen years since we victoriously assaulted Sebastopol," said to me several of the officers who came with me from Dinant to Namur. "I was there," replied I. "Ah! you were there! well, then, you will be able to understand our shame and our fury! Ah! the cursed! may his race be for ever tormented and suffer a thousand deaths!" "In what paper do you write now?" asked an old lieutenant-colonel whose boots were covered with large splashes of blood, and whose head was bound with linen all clotted. "In the *Soir*." "Ah, well, say to the *Soir* that if the *Figaro* has opened a subscription to give a sword of honour to the heroic MacMahon, the *Soir* ought to open one to erect an equestrian statue to that grand man. Let them take for that purpose the statues of THE CURSED (LE MAUDIT), his busts, and let them purify the bronze! To recount what MacMahon has done is impossible! Up to the time that the bursting of a shell took away the upper part of his thigh, laying the bone bare, a terrible wound, we were saying—'That man is a God.' The iron, the fire, the smelting, the explosive balls, and I don't know what infernal melange the Prussians used for the first time, all that seemed to fall in streams and to rebound upon him like hail on the tiles of a roof. He was in the front; he courted death. 'Let me, my friends,' said he to us, to all of us who threw ourselves under the feet of his horse to prevent him from advancing, 'let me show to these kings, to these princes, who hide themselves behind their masses of men, how a Maréchal de France knows to fight and die when he can no more conquer.' And he said that to us in smiling that sweet and sad smile which made us weep, and augmented so much our rage. Ah! misery! we killed, we massacred, and the living seemed to spring up again from the dead whom we piled around us. We climbed in a furious *élan* a hillock of corpses to take an account of what yet remained for us to kill: my sabre, notched and smoking, fell from my hands when I saw what masses we had yet to deal with; the plain, the horizon, all was black with dust; we were there like gnats in a great ant-hill.

"'Maréchal,' said I, 'we have before us at least two hundred thousand men.'

"'No,' replied he sweetly, 'there are three hundred thousand of them.'

At these words a cloud passed before our eyes and we became distracted, We did not recover our reason till we saw ourselves beyond our lines of attack charged by the Uhlans who had tracked us. We have been happy enough to reach the Belgian frontier; here we are saved, but at what conditions!"

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The Prussian army is spread like a torrent even to the Belgian frontiers; *they occupy Luxembourg, where they act as in a conquered country!* (The italics are the correspondent's.) Their occupation for the last two days is to effect immense *razzias* which are intended to supply the army which rolls like a torrent towards Paris. Every one here tries to rival every other one in zeal against our soldiers; is it necessary to say to you that every one here is broken-hearted? France conquered! France humiliated! There are people who are obstinate in believing that they are the subjects of a horrible nightmare.

BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

As you and some of your readers may be anxious to learn how our Baroda Ball went off, I think it only just to the givers (the Bachelors of Baroda and the Punch Mahals) to make known that nothing could have gone off better. The greatest praise is due to Captains Reeves and Westmacott, also Mr. Prescott, for their great exertions. The Ball was given in the Mess room of H. M.'s 26th Regt. N. I. The decorations were much admired by all, and the supper table could not have been surpassed in its elegant arrangement and quality by "Gunter" or any of the first artistes of the day. Dancing was kept up with much spirit until "daylight did appear," when all departed delighted with the entertainment given them, and feeling grateful to their kind and gallant hosts. Sixty guests sat down to supper and the table was graced for a few hours with all the beauty and fashion of Baroda, Surat, and Ahmedabad. The following day there was a grand elephant fight in the city, at which many were present, and the day after all the visitors returned to their respective stations. I trust some one who has "the pen of a ready writer" will give you a full description of this pleasant ball and meeting of friends at Baroda, for I feel mine is a very meagre one.

The heat here during the day is very great, and fever very prevalent. I hear H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I. has upwards of one hundred and forty-five in hospital. How unwise it is moving this regiment so early when sickness prevails and in such an unhealthy month as October, also sending them to such an unhealthy station as Nusserabad is known to be, especially after they have been stationed for five years in such trying climates as Tanna and Baroda.

I think you will find you have been misinformed about our hospitable and kind-hearted Resident being about to proceed to England on leave. His departure would be a matter of regret to all classes, as he has endeared himself to all, both small and great.

AFGHANISTAN.

ON the morning of the 2nd of Septe[illegible]ber Mahomed Yakoob Khan proceeded from the [illegible] Bala Hissar to Chardehee, on the occasion [illegible] of the Friday fair, and took with him the cavalry r[illegible] guard, un[illegible]egiment appointed as his body-guard, his arri[illegible] the pretext of giving them a feast. On a[illegible] in Chardehee, he collected his adherents and [illegible]conded towards Candahar with, it is supposed, the view of gaining over that city and Herat, taking with him his younger brother, Mahomed Aykoob Khan, who is about 13 years old. Messengers were at once sent to Herat and Candahar to warn the Governors with instructions to defend their forts. Feramoorz Khan was summoned from Turkestan to Cabul, and Aslum Khan was told to arrange matters at Khost quickly and proceed to Zurmut. Yakoob Khan was refused entrance at Ghuznee and Khela-ti-Ghilzi, and had gone on to try his success at Candahar. Ursular Khan, Governor of Zurmut, was also stanch in his allegiance to the Ameer.—*Pioneer*, October 1.

A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WELL informed rumour has it that Colonel Richard Strachey—at present in England—will on the return to India of Colonel Dickens, and the consequent resumption by that officer of the chiefship of the Public Works' Secretariat, be provided for as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, a department which has yet to be created, but the creation of which has, we believe, been determined on for some time. We were not long ago, inclined to think that Mr. Rivett-Carnac would be the first Agricultural Secretary, and assuredly if such a Secretariat be really necessary, that gentleman possesses the requisite knowledge, zeal and experience in as high degree as any other eligible official. But Mr. Carnac is probably held not to be of sufficient service standing for an imperial Secretaryship, and will possibly have to be content with the grade of Under-Secretary, and the prospect of departmental promotion. There is no urgent call of any kind for a Department of Agriculture, and on the appearance of the order sanctioning it many a tax-payer will be tempted to exclaim—"And is it for this, and things like it, that we are being made to pay 3⅛ per cent on our incomes?"

Colonel Richard Strachey is an active, clever, zealous officer, for whom it is necessary to find employ in a highly-paid position, but prematurely creating a Department of Agriculture to effect that object is but another of those—already too numerous—blunders for which the Duke of Argyll must be held responsible.—*Mofussilite.*

BILL No. 6 OF 1870. (BOMBAY.)

A BILL TO BRING UNDER THE GENERAL REGULATIONS AND ACTS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY CERTAIN VILLAGES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE FROM HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

WHEREAS certain villages have been received by the British Government in exchange from His Highness the Nizam; and whereas it is expedient to bring the said territory under the operation of the General Regulations and Acts in force in the Presidency of Bombay to which the said territory has been attached; It is enacted as follows:—

1. The villages named in the schedule hereto annexed shall, from and after the date on which this Act shall come into operation, be subject to the Regulations and Acts which are or shall at any time hereafter be in force within the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

II.—Claims on the following subjects shall not be cognizable by the Civil Courts in respect to the villages named in the schedule aforesaid:—

1st. All claims for damages against persons in authority under the late Government for abuse of power during that period.

2nd. All claims against Government on account of Inams.

3rd. All claims against Government on account of Jagheers, Wurshasuns, Pensions, Nemnooks, and other advantages not hereditary.

4th. All disputes regarding public rent or revenue payable to Government, and all complaints of exactions by Mamlutdars, or district or village officers.

III.—The privileges and exemptions provided in sections III., IV., and V., Regulation XXIX. A.D. 1827 (a regulation for bringing under the operation of the regulations the Bombay territories in the Deccan and Khandeish), and section V. of Regulation VII. A.D. 1830 (a regulation for bringing under the operations of the regulations the territories comprised in the Southern Murratha country belonging to the Honourable Company and forming the said territories into a zillah), and Regulation I. A.D. 1831 (a regulation for extending the jurisdiction of the agent of Government acting under the provisions of Section IV. Regulation XXIX. of 1827 over suits in which persons of rank of the privileged classes are concerned, and which are now cognizable by the Collectors of Land Revenue), and Regulation XVI. A.D. 1831 (a regulation for extending the jurisdiction vested in the Political Agent in the Southern Maratha country under the provisions of Section V. Regulation VII. A.D. 1830 to the cognizance of civil suits of the nature specified in Regulation I. A.D. 1831, and also for the better defining the extent of jurisdiction therein conferred with respect to persons of the privileged classes) as amended by Section VI. Act XIII. of 1842 (an Act to enable the holders of revenue which has been alienated to them by the State to collect that revenue within the Presidency of Bombay), are applicable in the villages now brought under the Regulations and Acts to the persons of rank therein referred to, in the same manner as they are in the Deccan.

IV.—No order of decision passed, and no proceedings held, by any officer in respect to these villages before the date at which this Act comes into operation shall be deemed to be invalid merely because at the date of such order, decision, or proceeding, such officer had not been empowered by any law for the time being in force, and no action or proceeding shall be maintainable against such officer or any person acting under his authority for any thing done or intended to be done in the execution of his office for which he would not have been liable if such officer had been lawfully empowered.

SCHEDULE.

1.	Mouze Bhutodee.	8.	Mouze Kehgaum.
2.	„ Attowda.	9.	„ Cheecholee.
3.	„ Bhogaum.	10.	„ Akoleh.
4.	„ Murdee.	11.	„ Hippurgee.
5.	„ Turrudgaum.	12.	„ Goolwunchee.
6.	„ Takulgaum.	13.	„ Wudjee.
7.	„ Ralaus.		

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Thirteen villages bordering on the collectorates of Sholapoor and Ahmednuggur having been ceded to the British Government by His Highness the Nizam, this Bill has been drafted in order to introduce the Statute Law of the Bombay Presidency into these villages, which will hereafter form part of the collectorates named above.

(Signed) H. P. St. G. TUCKE

29th September 1870.

CRIME IN BOMBAY.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT, DATED 23RD SEPT. 1870, ON A LETTER FROM THE SENIOR MAGISTRATE OF POLICE (MR. CONNON), DATED 31ST MARCH 1870, SUBMITTING STATEMENTS SHOWING THE STATE OF CRIME IN THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1869.

THERE are in this report two features which distinguish it from its predecessors—1st, the substitution of the calendar in place of the official year, and 2nd, the adoption of improved forms for the Statistical Returns which accompany it.

2. Both these changes were suggested by the Government of India, and had the entire concurrence of this Government.

3. Their simultaneous adoption has occasioned some inconvenience and delay in the preparation of the present report. But this disadvantage, which is only temporary, will be more than compensated for by the more complete and more useful character of the present tables, in which the nomenclature of crimes has been made to conform with the existing state of the law.

4. It appears from this report that, during the calendar year 1869, 18,136 cases occurred, in which 27,426 persons were brought up or summoned before the Police Magistrates in Bombay. Of these, 154 were committed to the Sessions, and 43 to the Petty Sessions; 14,649 were convicted by the Magistrates, 2,960 acquitted, 9,570 dismissed without trial, the charges being withdrawn, and cases against 50 were pending at the close of the year. Of the number committed to the High Court 101 were convicted, 48 acquitted, and the cases of 5 traversed. Of the 43 committed to the Petty Sessions, 12 were convicted and the rest acquitted.

5. As the returns of the calendar year 1869 have been contrasted with the Returns of the official year 1868-69, the actual comparison extends in reality only to the last nine months of each of the calendar years 1868 and 1869 respectively, the first three months of 1869 being common to each of the periods compared. This circumstance makes the return of less value than if two complete periods of 12 months had been compared.

6. The [illegible] 2,192 offe[illegible] present report shows an excess of [illegible]ces charged and 1,433 offenders complained against in 1869 over those of 1868-69.

7. The largest increase by far occurs under Municipal offences under which the number of persons summoned before the Courts during the past year were 2,099 more than in the previous official year. This head of offences shows a continuous increase during the last few years. The new municipal constitution was introduced in the middle of 1865, when Act II. of 1865 came into operation. From that time to the present the statistics of municipal offences have been as follows:—

YEAR.	Number of Offences.	Number of Offenders.	HOW DISPOSED OF,		
			Convicted.	Acquitted	Dismissed without trial.
1866-67 ...	981	1,179	953	229*	
1867-68 ...	1,143	1,612	951	661*	
1868-69 ...	3,084	3,808	1,113	2,695*	
1869.........	5,642	5,907	1,822	207	3,878

8. The large number of withdrawals of charges before trial which the above table exhibits is accounted for by the Chief Magistrate in paragraph 21 of his report, and the increase of offences against the municipal rules would seem to be attributable to the increased attention paid to the sanitary condition of the city and to the activity and energy of the municipal officers in enforcing attention to those rules.

9. With reference to this marked augmentation of municipal cases the Chief Magistrate should be requested to report after taking the opinion of his colleagues whether there is any reason to suppose that summonses are obtained by the municipal officers unnecessarily or on frivolous charges.

10. The list of heinous offences exhibits increase and decrease in an equal number of its heads. The most noticeable increase has taken place in the following crimes:—

House-breaking, which has risen from 28 in 1868 to 36 in 1869.

Dishonestly receiving stolen property, from 47 to 71.

Thefts under Rs. 50, from 1,409 to 1,514.

Possessing stolen property, from 161 to 211.

Lurking with intent to steal, from 0 to 61.

Attempts at the commission of offences from 0 to 59.

Aiding and abetting in the commission of ditto, from 0 to 30.

Perceptible decrease has occurred in four out of twenty-one instances, viz:—

Culpable homicide, which has fallen from 8 in 1868 to 1 in 1869.

Cheating, from 198 to 178.

Offences relating to coinage and Government Stamps, from 20 to 5.

Criminal breach of trust, from 250 to 237.

11. The attention of the Police Commissioner and of the Mint Master should be directed to paragraph 20 of the report regarding the insufficient evidence in the five cases of coining brought before the Magistrate.

12. It is somewhat remarkable that during the last year there were only two cases of murder, and that in both the offenders and the victims were Europeans. Government are glad, however, to find a large decrease in the number of Europeans brought up before the Courts for other offences, while amongst all the other sections of the community there is an increase in proportion to their relative numbers. It is also a source of satisfaction that the returns exhibit a decrease by 546 offences and 639 offenders under the head of drunkenness, and that the credit of the diminished indulgence in this vice is shared by all classes.

13. From statement E. it appears that the number of persons under 14 years of age brought before the Magistrates in 1869 was 176, of whom 151 were convicted. Of these 79 were fined, 1 was sentenced to imprisonment, 29 were flogged, 1 committed for trial, and 22 were sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

14. In 1868-69, 298 deaths were inquired into by the Coroner. In 1869, the number was only 195; 25 persons committed suicide, 7 were killed on railways, and only one death is returned under the column "accidents from machinery."

15. There is a slight decrease in the number of fires, though, owing to the burning of the old Post Office building, the amount of property destroyed shows an increased proportion.

16. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notice that the proportion of convictions by the High Court has risen from 67 in 1868-69, to 73 per cent. in 1869; of the summary convictions in cases tried by the Magistrates, excluding those not proceeded with after issue of warrant from 77 to 83 per cent., and in cases brought up by the Executive Police from 87 to 90 per cent. The efforts to recover stolen property have also been more successful, as the amount recovered is more than 10 per cent. higher than in the previous year.

17. These figures mark an increased efficiency in the Executive Police, and reflect credit on the Commissioner and his Deputy, whose energy and assiduous perseverance in the discharge of their duties, His Excellency the Governor in Council gladly takes this opportunity of publicly recognizing.

18. The management of the police force was put to a severe test during the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to this City, when a vast concourse of people had gathered together from all parts of the Presidency, including Native States and though the incident does not properly fall within the period under report, Government gladly recognise the propriety of the compliment paid by the Chief Magistrate in the 35th paragraph of his letter to the excellent manner in which order was preserved by the police and to the exemplary behaviour of the people on that occasion.

19. His Excellency the Governor in Council feels satisfaction in noticing that there are no arrears of work in the Police Courts.

20. This report with the resolution on it should be printed and copies sent to the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and a copy placed in the Editors' room.

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* Owing to the defectiveness of the old Returns the number of persons whose cases were dismissed without trial cannot be given for the years 1866-67, 1867-68, and 1868-69.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE—3RD OCT. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd Oct., 4-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 10 minutes.

Via Turkey, 1st Oct., 3-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 26 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd Oct., 4-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 34 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd Oct., 4-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 50 minutes.

America via Russia, 1st Oct., 6-5 P.M., American time. Time in transit, 24 hours 58 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 2nd, to 9 P.M. of the 3rd Oct., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	8	0	0	1
„ Calcutta	4	29	0	8
„ Madras	5	4	0	10
„ Galle	24	34	2	43

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen. I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. [illegible] for the benefit of those who may thus [illegible] yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the [illegible] CAMOMILE PILLS.

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LESSONS FROM THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the much-to-be-lamented war between Prussia and France is drawing to an end, it is to be hoped that the Government in England have been aroused to such a sense of the danger that the country has been exposed to from the reduction of its army and of all the departments on which that army would be dependent in the event of its taking the field, that they will not again allow the country necessarily (from these causes) to occupy such a very secondary position among other nations. The theory that nations have become too civilised to rush into war has been completely upset by this unfortunate war, and it seems pretty clear, I think, that as long as there are men on the earth, ambitious men will arise, and as long as ambition exists, so long will nation rise against nation —sometimes for aggrandisement, sometimes for national honour! or various other reasons.

If then we wish England to have a voice in averting the horrors of war, we must be prepared to carry out by force what we would but too willingly bring about, by appeals to humanity and sense; and to do this we must have an army and navy ever ready to be produced quickly and of such a size as will enable us to cope with the formidable armaments of our neighbours. Thus far I have merely remarked on our state of defence at home. Our Government out here may also learn a lesson from the perfect arrangements of the Prussians. We certainly have not a European power as yet to cope with India; but that is no reason why we should not avail ourselves of those means which the high perfection to which materials of war in our possession have arrived has placed within our reach. If our enemies fight with sticks, why should we throw away our fire-arms and use clubs. Though we know that our men and their discipline enable us to cope with three times their numbers, why should we throw away the advantage we should have when engaging with equal numbers? In our campaigns fought in India we have always gone on this principle, but we hope now that Government will see the immense advantage gained by at once bringing huge masses of troops into the field, and not only bringing them, but being able to bring them at once! How Eastern foes would be surprised and how utterly annihilated they would be if, on war being declared, they were in a month to see a large army advancing on them and they unprepared, and how unable they would be to cope with our Sniders and Armstrongs, &c.

The expenses at first would be greater but in the end less, not to speak of the effect produced by signal defeat and punishment following quickly on the steps of rebellion or presumption.

I hope then that when next we, in India, are compelled to have recourse to arms, we shall see a force completely equipped and organised, and sufficiently overpowering in numbers, to carry out completely and quickly the work on which they are sent. For this, many alterations are necessary in our present system, and it is to be hoped that such may be carried out and brought into working order before they are required, and that we shall not always be experimenting with our new systems on active service.—Yours, &c.

BOMBAY.

DUSSERAH HOLIDAY.—To-day being the Dusserah holiday, all the public offices will be closed.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Magistrate acknowledges with thanks Rs. 3-8-0 from Mr. A. T. Bravie, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

LICENTIATES OF MEDICINE.—Of the twelve candidates who presented themselves for the L. M. examination, the following have passed their examinations successfully:—Messrs. Temooljee Bhickajee Nuriman, Hormusjee Dadabhoy Mussaney, Mahadew Yeshwunt Pranseb, and Trimbuck Succaram Shrivulkur. All the candidates were from the Grant Medical College.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. on the Esplanade this evening.

March.		
Overture	Military	Embury.
Valse	Soldaten Lieder	Gung'l.
Selection	Tancredi	Rossini.
Lancers	Echoes of London	Corte.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn	Kuhner.

THE S. S. BUSHEER, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For Kurrachee—Mr. J. Scroggie, Captain C. E. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. E. Foster, Conductor and Mrs. E. Gawthorn and four children, and Master and Miss Godfrey.

For Muscat—Mr. W. H. Arnold and twenty-four deck passengers.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at Funnuswady on the body of Gharao Narayen, a student. Deceased boarded with a fellow casteman and occupied a room in a house in Funnuswady. For the last few days he had been suffering from fever and became delirious. On Sunday evening a splash was heard in the water of a well near the house. Two persons dived in and took him out. He died in about fifteen minutes afterwards. The jury found that the boy had died from the effects of throwing himself into a well whilst delirious from fever.

MUNICIPAL CASES.—Hyderally Cassumjee, a Borah, was yesterday charged at the instance of the Municipality, before Mr. Showell, with not complying, after conviction, with a requisition contained in a notice, dated 1st September 1870, from the Municipal Commissioner, to cleanse and put in a proper state the compound and drain, of which he was the owner, they being in a filthy and unwholesome state. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 85, and was to be further fined five rupees a day till the offence ceased.—A Parsee named Kerbadjee Hormusjee was fined Rs. 25 for a similar offence.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS AND INSULT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. James Wilson laid the following information:—"I was lately in the service of the Church Missionary Society. On Friday last, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, one Ismael, a rent collector of the house at Byculla, a portion of which is sublet to me by Mr. Spiers, rushed into a veranda attached to my rooms. He first prevented certain furniture from being removed from my rooms. On my remonstrating with him, he assumed a threatening attitude and made use of obscene language and obscene gestures. He ordered his mallees to use harsh measures if my servants removed the furniture. I never used to pay the said Ismael any rent, nor do I owe him any. I never had any transactions whatever with him. In fact I never knew him before. I charge him with criminal trespass and intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, and I pray that he may be summoned and dealt with according to law." The Magistrate ordered a summons as prayed for.

MR. GHELABHAI MANECKLAL LAIWALA, B.A., is appointed Sanscrit Teacher in the Rajcote High School on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. We hear that after a short time he will get Rs. 100 more as Sanscrit Teacher in the King's College, shortly to be opened there. It is very gratifying to see Banias making such progress in the attainment of the Sanscrit language of the Hindoos which the Bramins think themselves alone and none else entitled to study.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

ON Saturday the number of prisoners in the House of Correction was 229;—84 of whom were under sentences from the High Court, 4 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 108 from the Police Magistrates, 31 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. 95 were Europeans and the remainder 134 were natives.

ARREST OF BHARMUL PURBHUT.

ON Saturday last a Hindoo merchant named Mooljee Hunsraj obtained a warrant against Bharmul Purbhut, a well known Bhattia merchant, on a charge of having abetted Jethabhoy and Valloo in giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and also with having fabricated false evidence to be used in a judicial proceeding as genuine evidence. Mr. Bharmul was arrested by the police, and in the course of the day was placed before the Chief Magistrate, who postponed the case, and admitted the prisoner to bail in his own [illegible]ance in Rs. 10,000 and two sureties in Rs. 5,000 each.

RAINFALL AT MAZAGON, 1870.

From the 25th September to 1st October.

		Inch.	Cents.
Sept.	25th Sunday	0	31
	26th Monday	0	4
	27th Tuesday	0	9
	28th Wednesday	0	0
	29th Thursday	0	0
	30th Friday	0	0
Oct.	1st Saturday	0	0
	For the week	0	44
	Previously registered	64	46
	Total fall	64	90

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 2nd Oct., 8-29 P.M.—China mail steamer signalled.

GALLE, 3rd Oct., 5-50 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

GALLE, 3rd Oct., 12 P.M.—English mail steamer signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 3rd Oct., 8-40 A.M.; via Turkey, 1st Oct., 2-56 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 2nd Oct., 4-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd Oct., 4-40 P.M.; America via Russia, 1st Oct., 7-55 P.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

CHARGE AGAINST TWO BAILIFFS.

IT will be remembered that about a fortnight ago Mr. Moroba Canoba complained to the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, about the misbehaviour of two of the bailiffs of the Court, Dadabhoy Pestonjee and Dinanath Soonderjee, who entered the house of one Soonderjee Mooljee and assaulted him and his wife, and destroyed certain of his property. Mr. Moroba applied under the Small Cause Court Act to make enquiry into this matter. He was in reply informed that an enquiry would be made. Yesterday Mr. Moroba appeared on behalf of Soonderjee before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained summonses against the above-named bailiffs, charging them with trespass, framing incorrect document, record or report, and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, &c.

POLICE CASES.

BREACH OF A LICENSE.—Zilloo Govind, a shop-keeper, was yesterday fined by Mr. Showell Rs. 10, for committing a breach of the 11th clause of his toddy license, by keeping his shop open at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening.

LIQUOR LICENSE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Essoo Withoo was charged with keeping a house for the sale or consumption of liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police. He pleaded guilty and was fined ten rupees.

THEFT OF MEDICINE.—Yesterday before Mr. Showell, Gunnoo Balloo, a servant in the employ of Dr. Framjee Shapoorjee, was charged with stealing thirty-one bottles of quinine, of the value of Rs. 49, the property of his master. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

DESERTION.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Connon, R. Bailey, a seaman of the ship Norah Graham, was charged with having deserted his ship. The Magistrate sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment and to forfeit any wages now due.

THE SHIP RESCUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe in Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh's Circular that they remark that "the Rescue, 1,167 tons, American built, 1860, was taken up on speculation for the voyage to Calcutta and back." This is not true. My charterers are Messrs. Cummoo Zacoob Sons and Co., who I believe have also chartered the Anglia. Why they have taken the trouble to mention that my ship is American built, I leave the public to judge.—I am, &c., GEO. MESSERVY.

Master ship Rescue.

Bombay, 1st October.

[We believe Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh in their Circular always give the classification of vessels when they are chartered. On reference to the list published by the Bureau Veritas for 1870 we find the Rescue was built at Newburyport, United States, in 1860, and is therefore "American built, 1860," as stated in their Circular. We really cannot see what Captain Messervy has to complain of so far as that is concerned.]

THE GRANT ROAD STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In common with other travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway from the Grant Road Station, I have to thank you not only for giving insertion to the letter signed "Pro Bono Publico," but for its effect on the Railway officials, who have not only set to work in right good earnest to repair the road and approaches complained of, and which we hope to find in working order in a fortnight, probably, if the coolies and rollers are kept at it; but have also arranged for the door leading to the platform at the end of the passage from Frere Bridge being twice left open during the week. We are thankful for all small favours, and if we mention that the washing of the platform and enclosed ways is generally commenced about the time that trains are expected to stop, we do it, not in a captious or fault-finding spirit, but on the contrary from a high sense of our obligation to all the gentlemen connected with the management of this splendid and accommodating line of railway.

There is a matter about which I wish to have a quiet grumble—no, not a grumble exactly. I only want to point that the new saloon carriage placed upon this line in which natives travel as well as Europeans, is totally unsuited. The Engineer must set himself about inventing a system of covered drainage or these carriages will never answer. Surface drainage was all correct in its way when we were under the thraldom of the Mhar caste and the Bunghy community. Now, we live under guaranteed dividends and we look for something better than surface pools for our money.—Yours obediently, WARFIELD.

A SHARE CASE.

IN the Small Cause Court on Thursday last another share case was disposed of by Judge O'Leary. Etchachund Jugjeevundas, a share broker, sued Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, also a share broker, to recover Rs. 650-8, being the damages sustained by plaintiff in consequence of defendant's neglect and failure to accept delivery of two shares of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, which he agreed to purchase on 29th November 1869, at Rs. 1,320 and at Rs. 1,327-8 respectively, and which were sold by public auction on his account. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, pleader, appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Skipsey (of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey,) for defendant.

Mr. Hormusjee, in opening the case, said that this had been a *bona fide* transaction, and that the shares which the plaintiff sold had been his and been registered in his name in the company's books.

Mr. Skipsey for the defence contended that it was a wagering contract. The onus being on the defendant, he was first called.

Sorabjee Byramjee Colah said—I remember making this contract on the 29th November 1869. I bought the shares on 15th December, a time-bargain transaction, at Rs. 1,320 and at Rs. 1,327-8-0. No numbers of shares were given to me, and no shares were shown to me. I never expected to receive those shares. I would not have made the contract if I were to have had to pay the full amount. I think the plaintiff knew this as well as I. On the 15th December, the shares had fallen very much, down to about Rs. 1,000. Plaintiff did not offer me the shares on the 15th December. He did not ask me to pay for them or to pay the difference. There was so much confusion in the market that no business was done. I offered plaintiff to settle with him at a rate which had been settled by a committee of brokers. He refused. He never sent me notice about the shares, or request me to take delivery, or notice that he was going to sell at my risk.

Cross-examined—I cannot say if the plaintiff was a party to the appointment of the brokers' committee. I am a share broker. I do not act as a broker for time-bargains, but for cash. I have not acted as broker for a bank for two or four years. I used to act for local banks in the purchase and sale of shares. This contract was made in the broker's hall. I have no witness to call who was present. There were many there and there was confusion. I cannot say that the plaintiff had no shares. I have been acting as a broker for at least twenty years. I was a registered owner of shares in many companies. I have not been so for about five years. All that passed between me and plaintiff was, plaintiff said he wanted to sell me two shares for the 15th December. I said I would buy These were the only terms of the contract. If shares are sold for cash to be delivered at once, the transaction is *bona fide*; if for future delivery it is a pure *sutta*.

Re-examined—Time-bargains always commenced from the 15th of every month to be settled for on the 15th of next month. I have made a great many time-bargains. They were all entered into in the same way as this, and were perfectly well understood.

Choonilal Motilal said—I am a broker. I have made many time-bargains, *suttas*. If one has made any, he may sell the shares in the bazaar, or he may buy from one person and sell to another with one month's time to complete bargain when the time arrives. I have my own shares. I give my application (transfer paper,) or if they have been bought, I take one from the vendor. We call that a time-bargain. The price for which they are sold is to be paid in full. If shares are bought to-day and money is paid to-morrow, that is a cash transaction. I have been a broker twenty-seven years. I remember selling Colaba shares on the 29th November last. In November transactions I settled with the parties ten days before the time on receiving the full price. I did not give the shares. I purchased the shares from the party to whom I had sold them. I got about Rs. 700.

Ramchunder Govind said—I am a clerk in the Mazagon Land Company. I produce the books of the company. There are five shares standing in plaintiff's name; there are four standing in his name now; and there were three on the 29th November 1869. They still appear in his name. One was transferred out of his name in February 1870.

The defendant's case closed here. The Judge considered that there was no evidence of a wagering contract, and therefore gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 650-8. Plaintiff's advocate's costs, Rs. 34, certified.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.—3RD OCT.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

RE GOPINATH SUDASEW.

THIS insolvent was a writer, with liabilities amounting to Rs. 15,853. He applied for leave to withdraw his petition. Leave was granted except as to one creditor.

RE CODABUX MERWANJEE ERANEE.

This insolvent was a merchant, with Rs. 35,411 of liabilities and Rs. 7,787 of assets, good. He applied for a final discharge, which was granted.

RE MANUEL ANTONIO DE SOUZA.

This insolvent was a merchant, with Rs. 38,801 of liabilities and Rs. 10,121 of good assets. He applied for leave to withdraw his petition, which was granted.

RE GOCULDASS LILLADHUR.

This insolvent was a merchant, with liabilities to the amount of Rs. 17,470,058 and assets, Rs. 1,46,930 good, Rs. 2,770 and Rs. 500 doubtful. A rule *nisi* was granted.

RE VUSSONJEE MORARJEE.

This insolvent, a merchant, had liabilities amounting to Rs. 8,84,384 and assets Rs. 1,23,100 bad and Rs. 323 bad. He was allowed one month's time.

RE KESSOWJEE LALLJEE ALIAS KESSOWJEE DEWCHUND.

This insolvent, a merchant, had Rs. 2,48,258 of liabilities and Rs. 35,517 good, and Rs. 49,102 bad assets. His property had yielded Rs. 2,260.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the insolvent; and Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee and Budroodin Tyabjee for opposing creditors.

The Commissioner to-day gave judgment in this case which had been before the Court for some time. The insolvent, his Lordship said, appeared to have carried on an extensive business at Mandvie, Calicut, and other places. He was opposed on the ground of concealment of books, false entries, reckless trading, concealment of property, breach of trust, and undue preference of certain creditors. The evidence of the opposing creditor as to the books did not go very far, for he (the Commissioner) had gone carefully through the evidence, and the only suspicious circumstance was that one of the items appeared to have been washed out and re-entered, but the insolvent said that had not been done by him and might have been a mistake on the part of his metha. If it had been made out that the insolvent had tampered with the books in order to cheat his creditors he should have adjourned the case for more minute enquiry, but on many of the particulars in the long list of objections no evidence at all had been given, and on those with regard to which evidence had been given nothing had been proved against the insolvent. Under these circumstances his Lordship granted a discharge.

RE AMBAIDASS TRICUMDASS.

This insolvent was a merchant. His liabilities were Rs. 352,300 and his assets, bad, Rs. 412,000. No opposition was offered, and he was discharged.

RE VENAYEK TRIMBUK.

This insolvent was a writer, with liabilities amounting to Rs. 844,546 and assets, bad, to Rs. 660,641. There was no opposition. He was ordered to amend his schedule, after which his discharge would be granted.

RE BHAWJEE MADHOWJEE.

Insolvent was a merchant. His liabilities were Rs. 118,008, good assets Rs. 18 and bad Rs. 18,268.

Mr. Branson appeared in this case on behalf of Messrs. Alsen, Riebe, and Co., creditors, who opposed on the ground that insolvent had shipped, through them, warehouse sweepings, for Fair Dhollera, which, even, were deficient in quantity.

The case had come on a previous day when Mr. Kuhn, manager of Messrs. Alsen, Riebe, and Co., was examined.

The insolvent was called to-day, when

The Commissioner said he had gone to the office of the German firm and told them he wished to ship Fair Dhollera cotton to England, and in the belief that the cotton was good and not waste they advanced money on it. The cotton now turned out to be warehouse sweepings and not to be of the weight he had represented. His Lordship then asked if insolvent had any explanation to offer as to where he bought the cotton and the prices he paid.

The insolvent produced some of his books showing his transactions in cotton in April last—the time at which the consignments were made,—and he said the only explanation he could give was that surely there must have been some mistake in England, for he had had dealings with Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., and other firms, and no mistake had ever occurred with the consignments through them.

The Commissioner remarked that the consignment should have weighed 76,800 lbs., but when it was weighed in England it was found to be 11,100 short.

Insolvent—I got the cotton pressed.

The Commissioner—I can't believe that a man who dealt in cotton as you did would have shipped these bales through this house without knowing what he was short.

Insolvent—I have shipped similar cotton through other houses, and they have given me credit for the value, and I am surprised to find a deficiency in the weight of this consignment. I asked the metha to get the bales weighed, and I thought it was right.

The Commissioner in giving judgment, said, the insolvent in this case who was a dealer in cotton, and in all probability, to a large extent, sought to relieve himself from debts amounting to Rs. 1,18,000. The only opposing creditor was the German house of Messrs. Alsen, Riebe, and Co. The ground of their opposition was that the insolvent made though them three shipments of cotton to England, amounting to 196 bales, and that they had learned from advices received from England with respect to these bales, that twelve of them which had been shipped as New Dhollera, were only warehouse sweepings, and instead of being worth 8d. or 8½d. per pound, were disposed of with difficulty for 3¾d. per pound, and, further, that the weight of each consignment was very much under what it ought to have been. The total weight of the three consignments should have been 76,800 lbs., whereas there was a deficiency of 1,100 lbs., or nearly one-seventh of the whole. Now, the insolvent on being called upon to explain this, said he had purchased the cotton, and showed from his books a long string of purchases. He said he had shipped this cotton through different houses for England, but that up to the present time, the opposing creditors were the only party who had found any fault with it. He said his muccadum had the bales pressed, but that did not satisfy him (the Commissioner) that the insolvent was not cognizant of the fraud that was being practised, because the deficiency was so very enormous that he must have known it. The case was a most unsatisfactory one. At the same time, he thought, there must have been some carelessness on the part of the opposing creditors' firm or their muccadum in not, on seeing the bales shipped, ascertaining that they were of proper weight and in proper condition. Be that as it might, he noticed one various fact in the schedule, namely, that there was not a single judgment creditor. He thought, therefore, the best thing he could do under the circumstances was to adjourn the case for nine months without protection. It would be no more satisfactory to bring the insolvent under the 51st section of the Act, because it would then place him in no better position than now. All creditors will be at liberty to sue him if they choose; but had there been judgment creditors it would have been a different thing.

The case was accordingly adjourned for nine months; without protection.

"LONDON SOCIETY" has passed out of the hands of Mr. James Hogg into those of Mr. Richard Bentley, the publisher of *Temple Bar*. Mr. Henry Blackburn, the author of illustrated books on Spain and Normandy, will be the new editor of the former magazine.

THE Birmingham Musical Festival was one of the most successful ever held. From a statement of the financial results laid before a meeting of the general committee on Sept. 3 it appears that the total receipts were £14,130 19s. 3d., a sum greater by £130 than that drawn on any previous occasion. The total number of persons who attended the festival was 14,570.

SUMMARY FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

(*United Service Gazette*, Sept. 3.)

WE have before us the detailed report of a very remarkable court-martial which has lately taken place at Bombay, brought about by an occurrence as extraordinary as it is to be regretted. The prisoner was Commander W. H. Goold, of H.M.S. Forte, flagship of Sir Leopold G. Heath, K.C.B.; and the charge on which that officer was tried was for "causing Thomas O'Connor, an able seaman belonging to the Forte, to be punished with forty-eight lashes for 'mutinous and highly insubordinate conduct, in refusing to carry out the punishment awarded him, the same Thomas O'Connor having been at the time in the first-class for conduct, and the said forty-eight lashes having been inflicted within twelve hours of the completion of the punishment warrant.'" The whole trial, occupying sixteen columns of the *Times of India* (supplement, August 2), is too voluminous for our columns. We will, therefore, do our best to write a condensed and impartial history of the case for the benefit of our readers, advising them, at the same time, to procure the report of the *Times of India* and read it *in extenso*, as the trial contains many points of very considerable interest.

Commander W. H. Goold is an officer of twenty-four years' service in all, which would bring his age to about 36 or 37. All that we have heard of him, either from public or private sources, is in the highest degree favourable. He possesses "an extra first-class certificate in seamanship, first-class in gunnery, and was head of a large batch passing out of college. His name was also brought forward for a commission from the college, but one had already been given in that quarter, and Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane said that there would be no other that quarter." Sir Leopold Heath, in reporting the case to the Admiralty, spoke most highly of Commander Goold, but not one whit more highly than he deserved. Under these circumstances, it is all the more to be regretted that he had had no opportunity of earning himself one more distinction by obtaining a "double-first" in the most important science of discipline,—a science of the very utmost importance to the navy, and yet perhaps the only one which is not systematically taught at the college. His error seems to have been the not uncommon one of mistaking coercion, the fruitful *parent* of insubordination and mutiny, for that discipline which consists in enlisting the will as well as the body in the service.

When Commodore Alexander left the ship, and was succeeded by the present commodore, he left behind him a highly honourable testimony to the zeal and efficiency of Commander Goold; but certainly not a higher one than that given by the present commodore, who was constrained to act as prosecutor on this much-to-be-regretted occasion. Sir Leopold had not long been in command of the ship, before he saw occasion to remark that the minor punishments inflicted were too severe. This became known to the men, and it became a not uncommon practice for men to appeal to the commodore from the sentence of the commander. In some cases the sentences were mitigated, in others confirmed, and in one case only made more severe. Now, if we here turn our attention to what Commander Goold says of himself, we may very well be able to see that this was a source of very great irritation to him. "Different officers," he says, "have different ways of *enforcing* discipline, and of *making* those under them perform their duties." (This very sentence, by the way, is a clear statement of Commander Goold's notions of discipline.) "Some lean more to firmness and strict measures, others more to leniency, but I think all are more or less guided by the examples they have had from the officers under whom they have previously served. It was my lot, in my early naval career, to have been brought up under very strict officers, men who looked upon the immediate obedience to an order from a superior, especially when that superior was the commanding officer of the ship, to be most essential to the maintenance of discipline. I have imbibed those views, and have invariably, bearing mind the regulations of the navy, carried them out, as in the case now under consideration, solely for the well-being and discipline of the service."

Of this final assertion we have not a shadow of a doubt,—neither do we believe that there is a man or officer in the service who will gainsay the proposition laid down by the commander as to the absolute necessity of immediate and implicit obedience to the command of a superior. The only question is, which is the best method of bringing this most desirable end about? There exist two schools of disciplinarians, one, —the old school, which relies on coercion, with whom, to use a proverbial expression, "it is a word and blow,"—the fruits of which system were exemplified in the bounty (Bligh made mutiny wherever he went), at Spithead, and at the Nore; and the other, the modern system, which seeks, as we have said, to enlist the will as well as the body. Of these two schools Commander Goold was confessedly of the former,—Commodore Sir Leopold Heath as evidently of the latter. We are convinced that the object of both officers was identically the same, viz., the good of the service; but we confess to a belief that, out of all comparison, the commodore was the better disciplinarian of the two.

It may well be imagined that repeated appeals from his judgment to that of the commodore and that officer's leniency, could not but have its effect on an officer entertaining such ideas as Commander Goold. The commodore considered the discipline of the ship as perfectly satisfactory, and certainly his opinion is quite borne out by the evidence. Commander Goold, fretting over what he considered the lax discipline of his superior, thought just the contrary. Matters were thus ripe for an explosion of "authority," should Commander Goold ever find the supreme power in his own hands, when the very opportunity was offered which permitted that explosion to take place.

The commodore went for a fortnight's leave, or rather duty and leave combined, to a place called Elephant Krall in the interior of Ceylon, leaving the commander as his *locum tenens*, and in possession of the supreme power, and the following circumstance enabled him to use that power in accordance with his own notions of discipline. On April 8, at 7 p.m., Thomas O'Connor returned from duty in the second cutter, and was ordered to fall in on the quarter-deck with the rest of the boat's crew, to be searched to see if he had brought any liquor on board. It seems this was a ceremony only occasionally performed on board the ship, and O'Connor, taking it in dudgeon, asked whether they were to be fallen in for punishment. We cannot do better than give this part of the case in the words of the officer of the watch, Mr. Graham John Bower, sub-lieutenant:—

"Q.—Were you officer of the watch on the day when O'Connor was complained of as to his conduct with respect to being searched, the 8th of April, I believe? If so, state what occurred. A.—Yes, I was officer of the six to eight watch. On the cutter coming alongside, and after she had been hoisted up and the boat's crew searched, Mr. Hicks, the midshipman of the watch, told me that the corporal had brought a man aft in consequence of a dispute that had occurred at the gangway whilst the boat's crew were being searched. On inquiring of the corporal whether he had any complaint to make, he said 'No.' I then asked him three times whether he considered O'Connor's manner to be insubordinate? He said 'No.' I then inquired of O'Connor what he had to say. He told me that he had asked to see the commander, as he thought the corporal had no authority to search him. He then made a charge against the corporal, stating that the corporal had caught him by the collar and dragged him out of the gangway. This the corporal denied, and O'Connor had no evidence to support it. I therefore told him that he had failed to substantiate his charge. He asked to see the commander, intending to make this charge. I therefore ordered him to be brought before the commander.

"The Commodore—In the defaulters' book the entry on this occasion of the offence of Thomas O'Connor is recorded 'impeding the police in his duty.' And the punishment awarded is ten days, that is the maximum allowed of No. XI. punishment; that entry is initialed by the commander; am I to understand you to say that in the opinion of the policeman himself, that is, the ship's corporal at the gangway, Thomas O'Connor did not impede him? Witness—On inquiring of the corporal whether he had any complaint to make, as he made no complaint I assumed that he was not impeded.

"The Commodore—Then, as officer of the watch, did you dismiss that complaint? Witness—I did."

The man was subsequently brought before the commander who ordered him the highest amount of punishment in the Black List for "impeding the police in their duty,"—a charge which had actually never been made against him. From this we may understand how it came to pass that Sir Leopold thought the minor punishments over-severe. Thomas O'Connor refused to perform his punishment (scrubbing brass and other extra work) until he had seen the commodore. There can be no doubt that the man, though innocent, ought to have performed his punishment, and have waited for redress until it was too late, —there can be less doubt still that such a sentence ought never to have been passed. It was an exemplification of the usual cause and effect,—injustice and coercion on the one hand, and insubordination on the other. Here the commander began to show that "want of temper and judgment" which the commodore ascribes to him,—though, at the same time, evidently doing his best to restrain himself and keep within the letter of the law. He ordered three officers to inquire into the matter, who reported that O'Connor still persisted in declining to perform his punishment until he had seen the commodore. This was too much for the commander's patience. He immediately consulted the Articles of War, regulations, and other authorities, and contrived to persuade himself, in the teeth of the most positive evidence to the contrary, that he had the power summarily to inflict corporal punishment on Thomas O'Connor. Now the summary infliction of this punishment on a man who is of the first class for conduct is most peremptorily forbidden, except in cases of open mutiny. Here there was not an approach to mutiny. The man's manner is described by all witnesses as being "respectful and quiet." There was not the remotest shadow of justification for the assumption of a right to punish him corporally,—yet Commander Goold did not hesitate to order a warrant to be drawn out, and, letting his temper get the better of his judgment, without waiting for the prescribed twelve hours to elapse, to inflict the highest degree of corporal punishment, viz., forty-eight lashes, on a man over whom, as regards corporal punishment, he had no more right than he had over the Prime Minister or the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Comment on such a matter is altogether superfluous. We, therefore, refrain from it. We cannot, however, refrain from expressing our regret that an officer of such merit as Commander Goold should have been led by his erroneous ideas of discipline and his overweening notion of his own authority to be guilty of a breach of discipline, the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated. We can only wish (but do not hope) that, after this affair, the Admiralty, following the example of the sister service, will see the necessity of altogether abolishing the summary use of the 'cat,' and so of removing out of the reach of a certain class of disciplinarians a temptation which seems so difficult to resist.

LUNATICS IN CHARGE OF THE POLICE.

REPORT FROM DR. T. G. HEWLETT, CORONER OF BOMBAY, TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, (DATED 22ND AUG. 1870).

I HAVE the honor to report to you, for the information of the Right Honorable his Excellency the Governor in Council, that on the 26th July I commenced an enquiry with my jury on view of the body of, and by adjournment on the 29th July and on the 3rd, 8th, and 9th August, continued the investigation into the circumstances connected with the cause of death of a Portuguese man whose name is unknown.

2. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was a feeble and emaciated old man, was found on the morning of the 23rd July, standing in the gully of a house in No. 6, Camateepoora street, where he was preventing the inhabitants of the house from entering the privy as he had caught hold of the chain of the door and refused to allow any one to pass. The house owner, Balloo Ellapa, came and removed him into the street. The man appeared to be insane, and would not speak when spoken to, but kept muttering to himself. He was entirely naked, with the exception of a 'lungootee.' Shortly afterwards he again entered Balloo Ellapa's house, walked upstairs and caught hold of the chain of a door on the first floor. He would not leave the house when requested to do so, and consequently Balloo Ellapa called a sepoy, who, with assistance, removed the man from upstairs and brought him into the street. A certain amount of violence was necessarily used, but not more than was absolutely required to remove the man. No one beat him or pushed him. The sepoy placed the deceased before his European superior, Mr. Constable Mahon, who, thinking that he was insane, ordered him to be taken to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. Mr. Mahon noticed that at this time on various parts of the deceased's person there were several bruises which had not apparently been recently inflicted. The deceased was then taken to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital where he was seen by Mr. Anderson the House Surgeon, who, hearing that he was insane, told the sepoy to take him to the Police Surgeon, as insane patients are not admitted into the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. He was accordingly taken to the Police Hospital at Mazagon, but as the usual letter from the Police Commissioner had not been obtained, the sepoy was directed to place him before Mr. Edgington, in order that the necessary document might be furnished.

3. Mr. Edgington saw him about 11 o'clock on the same day, and as it has been the custom only to send ordinary insane patients to the Police Surgeon for examination before 8 a.m., the deceased was ordered to be taken to the Oomburkharee Chokee for detention until such time as he could be placed before Dr. Sidney Smith.

4. The bruises before alluded to attracted the attention of Mr. Edgington and others, but the deceased would not speak or give any coherent reply to anything that was said to him.

5. He was placed in the chokee at about 1 P. M. on the 23rd, and was locked up with other prisoners. The next positive fact that appears in evidence, is that on Sunday night the 24th instant, at about 10 p.m., a prisoner who was locked up with the deceased observed that the deceased was making a strange noise in his throat, and therefore called the police who took him to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where he was found to be in a state of shock, and where on examination it was discovered that several of his ribs had been fractured. The man, though partially sensible, could give no account of himself, and gradually grew worse, and died on the afternoon of the 26th, forty hours after admission.

6. At the *post mortem* examination Dr. Gray discovered that five of the ribs on the right side had been fractured, and that there were various bruises on the body, and was of opinion that such fractures were the result of direct violence whether from a blow or a fall, or from the deceased having been trodden upon.

7. Dr. Gray also found that the ribs of the deceased were unnaturally fragile, as by placing his hand over the sound side of the deceased's chest and exerting moderate pressure he caused fracture of two ribs.

8. Such being the leading facts in the circumstances regarding the man's death, it became a matter of extreme importance to determine, if possible, the exact time when, what is termed shock, would come on after the receipt of severe injuries, and as will be seen from the evidence of Dr. Gray, Dr. Sidney Smith, and Mr. Anderson, the medical testimony was (and indeed in my opinion justly so) extremely decided as to the probability of shock supervening very shortly after the receipt of such injuries. If this view is correct, it would appear that the deceased did not sustain fracture of the ribs at the time he was forcibly removed from the house in Camateepoora, and that such injuries must have been inflicted whilst he was confined in the chokee.

9. I have examined every prisoner who had been locked up in the same place with the deceased from the time of his admission at 1 P.M. of the 23rd, until 10-45 P.M. of the 24th, the time he was removed to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

10. The prisoners one and all deny that the deceased was struck by any one, either by a policeman, or by any one of their own number. The prisoners state that from the time of his admission the deceased laid down on the wooden bench or platform which extends across the Lock-up and which is placed there for the accommodation of prisoners, and that he never rose from this except to eat the food that was brought to him by the sepoys, that they did not speak to him or take any notice of the noises that he made, as they thought he was insane and that he would not speak to them.

11. The policemen on day and night duty were also examined. They unite in saying that they observed nothing calculated to excite their alarm regarding the deceased, whom they saw at frequent intervals during each day, until their attention was called to his condition by a prisoner who, although under the influence of liquor, was not violent.

12. I must here remark that the European Inspector of Police, Mr. Burrett, who resides on the Oomberkharee Chokee, did not see the deceased from the time of his admission on the 23rd instant until his illness was reported to him at about 10.45 P. M. on the 24th, when the deceased was actually in the buggy being removed to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. According to Mr. Edgington's evidence Mr. Burrett failed in his duty in not having visited the Lock-up on each occasion of his coming into and leaving the Chokee both on Saturday and Sunday.

13. After hearing all the evidence that was procurable (and 25 witnesses were examined) the jury returned the following verdict:—

"That the deceased died from the effects of shock, following fracture of five ribs, but the jury is of opinion that there is no evidence to say precisely how or by what means the deceased's ribs were fractured."

14. I would, however, respectfully desire to call the attention of Government particularly to the evidence of the Police Surgeon Dr. Sidney Smith and of the Deputy Commissioner of Police Mr. Edgington, with respect to the existing arrangements regarding insane people taken up by the police, and also regarding the insufficiency of accommodation, not only at the Police Hospital, but also of the various chokees throughout the town.

15. At present if an insane person is found wandering about the town, he is for his own safety, as well as for the protection of others, arrested by the police, and should be taken direct to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police, who would order a letter stating the circumstances to be written and sent with the patient to the Police Hospital for examination by the Police Surgeon.

16. The following extract from Mr. Edgington's evidence shews that "it has been the practice for many years to send lunatics in all ordinary cases to the Police Surgeon for examination to the Police Hospital in the morning only, at the time when the Police Surgeon makes his daily visit, but whenever a case seems to demand it, lunatics are sent at once to the Police Surgeon for examination. It has not been the custom to send lunatics to the Police Surgeon on Sunday. During the time that lunatics are detained in charge of the police they are necessarily kept in the police lock-up with prisoners in police cases:—

"We have no place in which lunatics can be separately confined, and of course they may be locked up in company with drunken men and others. Our Lock-up accommodation generally is miserably insufficient and European and native prisoners, mad, drunk, and sober, are of necessity frequently confined in large numbers in one Lock-up together. The necessity for additional chokee accommodation has on several occasions been brought to notice by the present Commissioner of Police, and his suggestions have lately obtained additional weight by the urgent representation of a Medical Officer, and the matter under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner is now in the hands of the Municipal Engineer, and arrangements are, I believe, in progress to give us the additional Lock-up accommodation we require as regards the confinement of lunatics. I am of opinion that these unfortunate persons should, when necessary, be placed in restraint under medical control, and not be lodged in the police chokees as is now the practice."

* * * * *

"There is no provision made with regard to supplying prisoners in police chokees with clothes or bedding if prisoners appear to be unwell. The orders are that they should be at once removed to the hospital."

17. I, in my capacity as Health Officer, brought the condition of the Lock-up in which the deceased was detained to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner in the month of March last.

18. Its arrangements in a sanitary point of view are of the worst possible description, but as the matter is under the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner, I need not perhaps describe them in this letter.

19. I am strongly of opinion that a detached and properly secured building should be attached to the Police Hospital, where all lunatics taken up by the police could be at once taken, and where they could receive clothing and that proper attention which common humanity should provide for them, and where they could be detained until the Police Surgeon was satisfied as to their insanity.

20. In conclusion I would venture to hazard an opinion (though there is no direct evidence of the fact, and the prisoners deny it) that the deceased must have been, and probably through an accident, trodden upon by one of the prisoners stepping across and upon him in order to go to the urinal which is close to where the deceased was lying. It will be remembered that there was no light in the Lock-up itself, so that the deceased might easily have been trodden upon as suggested, and the sudden weight of a man's body might have caused fracture in the fragile condition the deceased's ribs were. I do not think that he was beaten by the police, as I cannot see what motive they could have had in ill-using a feeble, silent, inoffensive old man, who appears only to have laid down, and who did not stir except to eat the food which was given to him.

21. Copies of the depositions and of the formal inquisition are herewith appended.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT (DATED 30TH SEPT.)

At the *post mortem* examination Dr. Gray found that five ribs on the right side of deceased had been fractured, and was of opinion that such fractures were the result of direct violence whether from a blow or a fall, or from the deceased having been trodden upon. The Coroner's jury found that there was no evidence to shew precisely how the fracture was occasioned. The Coroner hazards the opinion that it was caused by deceased having been trodden upon by one of the other prisoners.

2. The evidence shews conclusively the necessity of providing separate buildings for lunatics in charge of the police. Government hope the Municipal Commissioner will lose no time in completing the arrangements he proposes.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 3rd Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind light airs, thermometer 74, barometer 30, rainfall 21 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3rd Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 85, barometer 29·96.

VINGORLA, 3rd Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 5 cents.

CANNANORE, 3rd Oct., 10-20 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 30·045.

THE CABLE FROM MADRAS TO BATAVIA.

THE work of laying the telegraph cable between Batavia and Madras is about to be commenced, and Mr. Cruikshanks, the agent of the Construction Company, and Mr. Lundy, the resident superintendent of the British India Extension Telegraph Company, have arrived in this city to make the necessary arrangements for the landing and future working of the cable. Four vessels are to be employed in laying the various sections of the line. Early in November the Hibernia will begin to lay the Singapore and Java line commencing at Batavia, and the William Cory will begin to lay the section from Singapore to Penang almost immediately. The section stretching from Penang to Madras is to be laid by two very large steamers, the Scanderia and the Edinburgh, and it is expected that this part of the work will be begun in November. It is anticipated that the whole line from Madras to Singapore will be completed about Christmas, after which the Construction Company will proceed with the lines to China and Australia. The Madras end of the cable will be landed near the Band Stand on the South Beach, and will be worked from the Government Telegraph office. *Apropos* of telegraph cables, it is very unlucky that the failure of the Red Sea line should have occurred just after the Maintenance Company Steamer, that had been lying at Aden with all the apparatus for putting things to right, had taken her departure from Aden. But we hear there is a similar steamer at Malta, and should the failure prove to be near the Suez end of the cable, communication may be re-established in a very few days. This is much to be desired, for the present service by the Indo-European line is very unsatisfactory.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 29.

LEGEND OF THE RENGMAS.

BETWEEN the rivers Jumoona and Dunsiri, in Assam, in the Mikir Hills, separated from the Naga range by low undulating hills and shallow valleys, with an average height of 500 feet, they run from east to west for about 50 miles, and are about 30 miles broad. As far as the Koliani, in Morung, the jungles which clothe these hills are inhabited by the despised and harmless Mikirs, who, in the days of the Assam Rajahs, were the helots of Golaghat, whose mission in life was to keep pigs and pay submissively any dues demanded of them. Beyond the Mikirs live the Rengma Nagas, who were for the first time assessed by our officers in 1848. A brief notice of a visit paid to this tribe last cold weather by the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills appears in the annual general report of the Commissioner of Assam. For the last twenty years, Lieutenant Butler tells us, no revenue has been collected from them—a fact which would seem to imply that as soon as they were settled in 1848 they were forthwith forgotten. The folklore of these jungle peoples is but little known. The Rengmas tell the following story of the origin which evidently points to a time when they held the higher Naga hills to the south:—"Formerly there were no Nagas in this world. Now the world stretches as far as you can see from the highest peak in the Naga hills. Around it dwell in lofty mountains Abors, hostile foreigners, much to be avoided by Rengmas. From beyond these hills long, long ago, when Nagas were not, came a handsome youth, who, wandering in the jungles of Assam, met a maiden, the names of either who can tell? Consorting together they in due time had four sons, Ram, Krishna, Ahom, and Naga. All four grew up together to manhood, and their father became anxious to settle them in life. But first he decided to test their capabilities. Now the house was desperately overrun with mice, and he called on his sons to rid him of this plague. Ram, as the eldest, had the first chance, and it does not appear how he set about the task, but he failed. The mice were too many for Ram. Then Krishna tried his hand, but he was too fond of merriment and frolic He took up his pipe and played lively tunes, and the mice came dancing round him. The mice did not care a husk of rice for Krishna. Ahom next was ordered to the front, but Ahom was a weak, soft-hearted lad without energy, who wished for nothing but to be let to chew or smoke his *pan tamák*. The mice turned up their tails at Ahom. The fourth son Naga alone was left, and he set about killing the mice in such a way as never was seen before or since. No stay, no pause, no pity, till not a mouse was left in the place, and the seed grain lay undisturbed in its baskets."

The father delighted with this energy gave Naga the first portion of the inheritance, and assigned him all the high peaks on the Rengma Hills. To Ram, from whom the Mikirs descended, he gave the next lower range. To Krishna, father of the Cacharis, he allotted the low hills and all the high spots of ground in the plains. To Ahom he gave the lowlands, the rice pothars, the rivers and the swamps, well knowing that unless Nature provided for the lad he could never provide for himself, and such are the Assamese to this day. The idea of rewarding energy by giving it manly work to do instead of placing it in a position where it would be enervated by plenty, is rather a striking notion for a savage race to acquire or hold.—*Pioneer.*

A PARLIAMENTARY return states that the total number of our serviceable rifled guns is 5325, of which 1723 are muzzle-loaders and 3602 breech-loaders. Of these, 586 are available for land service, 1778 for sea service, and 2961 for both services. The Royal gun factories are capable of producing 500 guns of various calibre per month. By a return issued from the War Office we learn that the number of breech-loading infantry rifles produced since the adoption of the Snider breech-loading principle is:—By the conversion of muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders, 400,886; by the direct manufacture of breech-loaders, 58,667: total 459,553. Carbines and muskets of other descriptions than infantry rifles—Converted, 122,6 9; new, 1350: total, 123,979; making a grand total of 583,532. Of these, 192,862 have been issued to the regular troops and the reserve forces. The number of Snider rifles in store at home and abroad on Aug. 8, 1870, was 284,279; the number of carbines and muskets other than Snider rifles, 16,644; making a total of 300,923. Breech-loading arms to the number of 164,000 are ordered for delivery during the year ending March 31, 1871.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

(*Friend of India*, Sept. 29.)

WE have to acknowledge a courteous and prompt reply from Mr. Tweedie, officiating Post Master General, Bengal, to the note in our last issue, with respect to miscarriage of letters in the course of transmission from here to England, or the converse. Mr. Tweedie says—

"The Brindisi route is at present "experimental"—and the Postal Department will be indebted to any one who can assist it in rendering the route successful. It is obvious however that no definite action can be taken unless definite complaints be made, and I should wish *every case* such as that of which you complain to be brought to my notice—the envelope or cover being at the same time sent. If this plan be generally adopted the Indian public will soon have no cause of complaint regarding their letters, inland or foreign."

In reply to a letter asking Mr. Tweedie's permission to use the information for the public service, we have the following, which will we are sure be of real value, and for which we are personally indebted:—

"In reply to your enquiry, I shall be very glad if you will kindly put a note for the information of the public —of the purport of my last letter to you.

"You might add that if complaints are addressed to me by name, they will be delivered directly into my hand and will meet with the promptest attention; and also that 'complaints against the Post Office certified as such (on the outside of the cover) under the full signature and address of the sender, and addressed to any officer of the Postal Department, are not chargeable with any postage.' Complaints, accompanied by suggestions for improvement, will be doubly acceptable.

"Yours faithfully,

"J. TWEEDIE,

"Offg. Post Master General, Bengal."

LIFE OF A SOLDIER OF THE OLDEN TIME.

AN UNWRITTEN PAGE OF HISTORY.

(*Friend of India.*)

FIRST ARTICLE.

COLONEL ALEXANDER HAUGHTON CAMPBELL GARDINER was born of Scotch and Irish parents on the borders of Lake Superior, and served five or six of his early years in the American navy. His mother, whose family went from County Mayo in Galway, was the daughter of Major Haughton, an enterprising traveller who lost his life in Africa; and this led to young Gardiner being educated in the "Ould Country," at a well-known Jesuit college, near Maynooth. In 1813, when about five-and-twenty years of age, he went to Cairo, and from thence through Syria, joining a party on its way to Trebizond. He next took ship for a small port on the northern basis of the Circassian mountains, and travelled from thence to Astrakan, where he was lucky enough to find a relative, an engineer, who was there in charge of a staff of English and Scotch engineers. Here he remained till 1818, when his relative was killed by a fall from a horse; and the young adventurer was once more set adrift. He took passage in a merchant ship for Astrakan in company with a German named Dotterweis. In the winter of the same year he went, still in the German's company, to Herat, where the party met a vakeel journeying from Kokan to the Shah of Persia. The German was induced by the vakeel to go with him; Gardiner, however, fighting shy of the man, not believing in him nor liking him, and, happily, being unwell also, he escaped a snare. He soon after sent a messenger to make enquiries at Teheran as he had heard that Ventura, Court, Ananden, and Avitabile, had good service there. The man returned saying that they had all left, and had taken service in the Punjab. Gardiner's fever grew worse, and in a helpless state, he joined a caravan of pilgrims returning from Mecca. With them he marched to Khiva. From Khiva he crossed over to the Caspian, and then returned to Astrakan. Three marches from Khiva, he again met Dotterweis, whom some Moolahs had circumcised by force, and who now, in the bitterness of his heart, vowed never to return to Central Asia. He went away to Orenburgh as a mineralogist. Gardiner remained in Astrakan till 1819, when, having recovered from his fever, he started for the Punjab, making his way again to Khiva, and from thence to Ooratuppa and Kojend on the left bank of Jaxartes.

From Kojend he returned back to Ooratuppa and found a large Kirghiz camp of the Kipchuck tribe,—great marauders but the best soldiers in Asia—and he paid his respects to the Khan, who seems to have been scarcely worth the compliment, for Gardiner's horses, twelve in number, were stolen that night, and repicketed close to the Khan's tent. He begged to have the horses restored, but the Khan swore that they were his own, and in fact that he had had them for years and years. Colonel Gardiner and his party then "adopted the custom of the country," and lay hid in ravines for four or five nights, walking and getting over the country as they could. Finally they stole twelve horses of the Khan's. Being hotly pursued, and marching by night they crossed the river Jurruckshan, east of Samarcund, passed Jizzak, went down the Oxus to Huzrat Imam, and remained concealed to the north-east of Koondooz. After two or three days they crossed the river and went S. W. into Meer Ali Morad's Koondooz country, and reached the Khawak pass. Crossing the river they came into the Punjsher valley, near Istalif, and there they met a large body of cavalry who took them to pay their respects to Abuboola Khan, son of Azum Khan, once Governor of Cashmere and King of Caubul, eldest brother of Dost Mahommed. He offered them service, on equal terms, and in a brotherly way, and his kindnesss induced Colonel Gardiner to agree. The Khan said that his father died of grief at losing Cashmere; that he was the eldest son ousted by Runjeet Singh from both Cashmere and Mooltan, that he had been imprisoned by Dost Mahommed, but had escaped, and was then doing his best to harass Caubul, which Dost Mahommed held. Colonel Gardiner remained with Abuboola Khan till about 1826, having for pay all the duties levied by himself, on the Kowah and the Durbund roads. He and his companions lived night and day in the saddle and at one time Dost Mahommed could not stir half a mile from Caubul for the dread of them.

In the course of this arduous service Colonel Gardiner was badly wounded. Abuboola Khan was fond of drinking and a foe to the Moollahs; Dost Mahommed courted them. In 1826 the Moollah party beat Colonel Gardiner and Abubools's men after two or three sharp actions. They were fairly beaten and Abuboola himself ordered them to disperse. Colonel Gardiner retired by the Kowah pass, and struck for Jerrum, near Fyzabad, in the Budukshan country, on the banks of Kaksu. He then crossed the Oxus, east of Jerrum over blocks of ice, fastened together, and covered with grass, to bear their horses over. The party then went into the Shak or Shakh Darrun, and from thence struck up the Darrun, but finding the country too difficult, they returned to Jerrum, where they received a good price for their horses,—the stolen ones being capital animals. They then went up the Durra and on to the Pamir steppes. Being well treated by the Kirghiz, Colonel Gardiner remained a whole winter with one of their chiefs. Their hospitality was unbounded; the only difficulty he found was to break away from it. He left by the Dustia Alza valley, where the wild fruits he says were equal to garden fruit in Cashmere—by Karataghan, or Karalighum, and Dustia Alza valley. He met, at the base of the Aktagh range, with two old Poles, who were bound for Yarkund, and he and his party joined their caravan. When they reached the first Chinese post, the travellers were put down as camelmen and so escaped, reaching Yarkund in safety. There they encamped fifteen days between the fort and city, according to the Chinese order. Here Gardiner joined a pilgrim caravan for Mecca. He put on Haji dress, &c., and reached Leh, from whence he was sent with five or six others to collect pilgrims; and while on this errand he saw the Punkong Lake and village of Chupal. Having collected the pilgrims he returned to Ladak, and from thence went on to Srinuggur. When they reached the foot of the pass near Geap a violent earthquake came on, and killed eleven or twelve thousand people in Srinuggur. The stench was frightful, and the people were afraid to bury the dead. He stopped at the Mohmangur near the Dhulgate. Diwan Kirpa Ram of Koonjar was Governor of Cashmere at the time for Runjeet Singh. Two or three days after the earthquake a kind of distemper broke out; people fell with vertigo and nausea, and their bodies turned black. The natives fled in all directions.

At this time the city was still under the influence of Afghan merchants, and others from whom Colonel Gardiner heard that Abuboola Khan, or Hububoola Khan, was again in the ascendant and the adventurous soldier decided at once on joining his old chief. Accompanied only by a Hindoo peon and three or four Moslems he went by Johpoor Cheloora Kylas on the Indus, and across the Indus at Boonudus to Gilghit, and thence to Chikal on the Koona river. He then sent his servants away with his effects down the river to Jellalabad, and himself went into Kaffiristan by the river east of Chikal, and along the Kama river. He was accompanied by a priest, and was well treated, and only found it again difficult to escape from the hospitality. He went down the Kama river till it joined the Koorum and from thence to Jellalabad. When he approached Caubul he found that Abuboola Khan was nowhere and Dost Mahomed everywhere, and also that the Khyber tribes being up he could not pass direct to the Punjab. He decided on seeking service in Persia again. He marched by Ghusni and Khilat i-Ghilzee to Candahar. At Candahar, the Sirdars, Sheredil Khan, Kohundil Khan and Proldil, sent for his crystal hookah, a present from the old Poles, and demanded a ransom of one and a half lac of rupees for the whole party of Khyberries, Jerras, and Mahomedans. Col. Gardiner objected and asked for help. They said they would give his party a parwanah to Herat. What orders were really passed by the Sirdars the party only learnt practically after they reached Girishk, where after being invited as guests to a friendly meal they were seized and imprisoned. After a few days, the Khyberries and others were released, but Gardiner was kept for nine months a prisoner in a Tykhana of the fort. None of the Khyberries would desert him when they were released, but went round to the fakirs, excited sympathy in his behalf, petitioned the Sirdars continually, and finally obtained his release on condition, 1st, that he should not go to Persia—for fear of the Sultan. 2nd, that he should give a razee namah that he and his people had been well treated. Goolam Russool Khan of Ali Musjid the head of his party, and some Teera men proposed to return to Candahar, and forced the Sirdars to give them something to help them on their way. They returned to Candahar, and applied to the Sirdars for aid; but it was flatly refused. Still, thinking the party had money Goolam Russool placed Colonel Gardiner in the charge of a fakir, three miles from Candahar, and dressed the colonel as a Shahzada. Gradually Sowars dropped in till he had drawn together 40 horse, and then he started on his journey, three marches on the Candahar side of Ghuznee.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

INDIAN ITEMS.

The coal in Bellary found by Dr. Hunter promises, so we learn from a Madras contemporary, to turn out of first-rate quality. It is said to be very different in appearance to any other Indian coals, whether found in Chanda, Cochin, or Bengal. The mineral is gaseous, and would appear to be abundant in quantity, as, on his first examination, Dr. Hunter found it in two different localities. The railway runs close to the spots, greatly enhancing thereby the intrinsic value of the discovery, whatever that may prove to be.

The Governor General's Elephant.—The elephants for the viceregal camp are at Meerut, and shortly will be started off for Jeypore. It is stated that the one intended for Lord Mayo is a very large, noble looking beast, but terribly scarred from some burns received during the siege of Delhi. However, the blemishes do not show when he is fully caparisoned. Unfortunately also his tusks have become diseased, and have been sawn off; imitation tusks of wood are screwed on for State parades, and almost defy detection.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

The Behar Mounted Volunteers thought they would look pretty if armed with lances instead of swords and carbines. The Governor-General in Council, "with every desire to meet their wishes," declines to gratify their vanity at the expense of their efficiency; and rather unkindly informs them that if ever they are called upon to act it will probably be as infantry, not as cavalry, volunteers being more useful for defence than for any other purpose. Why, then, we may query raise Volunteer Cavalry at all? But surely the Volunteer Cavalry in the mutiny did not merely yeoman's but dragoon's service.—*Pioneer.*

It is stated that the Brahmo Somaj is gaining followers. The seeds sowed by Baboo Protap Chunder, Mozoomdar have, it is said, fallen on rich ground, and societies are being formed, and houses dedicated to the new religion. On the 17th Sept. there was a meeting of the society of Theistic Friends in India, held in the Brahmo Somaj of India Mission House; the *Hindoo Reformer* says that over three hundred persons were present. Baboo Protap Chunder Mozoomdar read a lecture on the progress of Theism, stating that the advance was due to "its catholicity, its spirituality, and its social aptitude," and that the object of the society was to unite all Theists, to investigate religious truth, to aid education, advance social progress, and inculcate practical morality.—*Friend of India.*

The case of European seamen sent home as invalids by the Calcutta hospitals has long been deplorable. Unable to earn anything for themselves on the voyage, shipped at the cheapest possible rate, destitute of outfit, of medical comforts, of the money in hand, these wretched anatomies left India more by way, as it were, of changing their probable place of sepulture than in hope of recovery. An attempt was made to induce the Board of Trade to sanction a small outfit and a little stock of medical comforts for men requiring them—but in vain. The munificence of a Muhummadan nobleman has now enabled the authorities of the Medical College Hospital to do what an economical Government failed to do. Prince Ghulam Mahomed's charity will supply the great needs of our sick sailors. *Allah jitta rakhiyo!* May God preserve thee, Prince.—*Pioneer.*

Bhamo.—There is a rather sad feature in the last diary—the latest date August 7th—of the Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo. His messengers to Momein have been lost for nearly three months, and the general opinion is that they will not be found any more. He is more hopeful on his own part; illness or other causes may have detained them; but still the country is unsettled, the Burmese jealous of British interference, and the Panthays and Chinese not reported friendly to us, though they have patched up their own differences, and are trying to re-open their old trade. There is however a reasonable hope that the old trade routes in a western direction are also prized by the Panthays, and the Woon of Bhamo, who has long obstructed every reasonable attempt to negotiate or to trade, has been removed.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 29.

A strange and startling fact is given in the *Overland China Mail*, just arrived. It is only an obituary notice of a young lady, one Sister Aloysia, a Daughter of Charity in the Italian convent of Hong-Kong; but the strangeness, to us at all events, is that Sister Aloysia was the daughter of Sir John Bowring, one of the boldest of freethinkers, a leader of freethought in his youth, and the same in his old age. Yet here was his youngest daughter, beloved by everybody, our contemporary says, refined, educated in the tenets of her father's faith, finding refuge, even to the end, in a church the opposite of all to which her training had led, and dying at last in that faith. All the struggle of Sister Aloysia we suppose no one even in her own family can know; but it is a beautiful little picture, fragrant as newly coped hay, and reminding one that there is more in human sympathies than we ever can make to accord with our doctrinal rules—hard and fast as we often draw them. We should not like to think—would the reader?—that Sister Aloysia is not by this time gathered into the one family hearthstone that has been through all the ages and that will be when the ages are no more.—*Friend of India.*

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

A public meeting, convened by the East-end Temperance Association, was held in the Town Hall, Shoreditch, last night, to bid farewell to Mr. Chunder Sen, the Indian Reformer, who is about to return to his native country. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Robert Taylor, the President of the Association. In the course of addresses that were made by several of these gentlemen, regret was expressed that the distinguished visitor must necessarily take back to India a sad impression of the prevalence of drunkenness and its attendant miseries in England. An address was presented to the Baboo eulogising the purity of his life, and bidding him a hearty farewell. An album, containing portraits of distinguished members of the Temperance Society, accompanied the address. Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, on rising to acknowledge the compliment, was greeted with loud and oft-repeated cheering. He said that since his arrival in this country he had always been taken by the hand by all temperance friends in the great cities of England and Scotland which he had visited. They looked upon him as their brother, and in their company he always felt quite at home. As an advocate of total abstinence, he had no sympathy with moderate drinking. He held that he must not be guilty of a weaker brother or sister's blood by the encouragement of his own example. Many of his fellow-countrymen were dying in India from the evil consequences of the liquor traffic, which the British Government in an evil hour introduced into that country. He recognised in this meeting part of the universal brotherhood of the temperance cause, and he trusted that they would all become so united as to spread the benefits which they sought to confer throughout the world. He had seen much in England of distress; he had seen the midnight gloom of poverty and sin, of wickedness and wretchedness, in this great city; but if he had seen the gloom of midnight, he had also seen the rays of the meridian—if he had seen the worst of men, he had seen the best of men. If he had seen the demon of intemperance making way in this country, he had seen the United Kingdom Alliance at St. James's Hall, he had seen the Temperance Festival in the Crystal Palace, he had seen with unfeigned pleasure the lovely and lively faces of those children who constitute the Band of Hope. He loved them all, and he loved this great country.—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7.

VICTOR HUGO'S ENTRY INTO PARIS.

The *Rappel* gives the following description of M. Victor Hugo's entrance into Paris, after an absence of nineteen years:—At 9.30 the whistle of the engine was heard, the train was approaching. Then there was a struggle to know who would be the first to greet the illustrious exile, and so great was the excitement that he passed us by without our having seen him. We only became aware that he had done so by the acclamations in the court-yard. Thither we ran. Victor Hugo wanted to enter a *voiture*, but the people would not have it; they absolutely bore him away and made him address them from the windows of a café at one of the angles of the court. He said—'Words failed to express my feelings for the enthusiastic reception given me by the noble people of Paris. Citizens, I said, "The day on which the Republic will return I shall return." Here I am. (Cheers.) Two great feelings call me—first, the Republic; second, danger. (Hear, hear.) I have come here to do my duty. What is my duty? It is yours, it is all of ours. It is to defend Paris, to guard Paris. To save Paris is more than to save France, it is to save the world. Paris is the very centre of humanity. Paris is the sacred city. Who attacks Paris attacks the human race in the mass. (Cheers.) Paris is the capital of civilization, which is neither a kingdom nor an empire, but the human race in its past and in its future, and do you know why Paris is the capital of civilization? It is because Paris is the city of the Revolution. (Prolonged bravos.) That such a city, such a capital, such a focus of light, such a centre of heart, mind, and soul, such a brain of universal thought, should be violated, broken, taken by assault—by whom? by a savage invasion? It cannot be; it will not be—never, never, never. (Cries of No, no; never, never.) Citizens, Paris will triumph because it represents the human idea, and because it represents the popular instinct. The popular instinct is always in harmony with the ideal of civilization. Paris will triumph, but on one condition—if you and all here shall be one soul—if we be but one soldier and one citizen—one citizen to love Paris, one soldier to defend it. On this condition—one Republic and one people—Paris will triumph. As for myself, I thank you for your cheers, but I refer them to this deep anguish which stirs the hearts of all—the country in danger. I ask of you but one thing—union. By union you will conquer. Banish dissensions, check resentments, be united, you will be invincible. Let us all rally round the Republic in face of invasion and be brothers—we shall conquer. It is by fraternity that we save liberty. (Great cheering, and cries of "Vive Victor Hugo!" "Vive la Republique!")

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

A NIGHT IN THE TRENCHES.

Koenigshof, Sept. 1.

The new batteries established since Monday evening in front of Köenigshof, Hohenheim, and Lingolsheim have effected a striking change in the appearance of the south-western section of Strasburg since I inspected that portion of the town and fortifications from the Maison Rouge some fourteen days since. We all know that new brooms sweep clean. I have never seen a more practical illustration of the proverb than that afforded by the aspect of the great southern hexagonal fort and bastions that form the chief defences of the city from the left Baden attack. All the tall houses filling up the wide interval of space between the glacis and the town have literally been swept away. No remnant of them a foot high can be perceived above the walls. The outer face of the fortifications themselves is scarred, gashed,* and punched with deep ragged holes, so as to present a grim and war-worn physiognomy, in place of the calm and neat though stern expression it exhibited a fortnight ago. The cathedral itself has received some very heavy knocks—two, especially, upon the lower shaft of the spire, one of which has made an ugly hole in the fretted stone-work ornamenting the southern edge of the gracefully up-springing spire; whilst the other has struck the shaft right in the centre, and left its mark there in the shape of a raw-looking dent four or five feet in circumference. Neither has the roof been left altogether scatheless, as some large round orifices testify, plainly perceptible at a distance of a mile and a half by the aid of a good field-glass. The trees in the long avenue or chaussée leading from Wendenheim straight to the gates of Strasburg have suffered much. All are damaged—that is to say, all within or in the immediate vicinity of the town, whilst many have been cut in two, or split to pieces. All this I saw with the greatest clearness from the tower of Eckbolsheim granary, a smart-looking wooden quadrangular look-out, commanding a good view of the Baden position, Fort Blanc, and the long ramparts of the fortress's south-western front. The flag of St. John waves over this tower, for the granary has been turned into a lazaretto; and in the tiny chamber at its summit, reached by a trap-door, I found good store of comic pictures—"Münchener Bilderbogen" pasted on cardboard for the amusement of convalescent soldiers, who are permitted to sit up aloft and gaze their fill at the grim bastions. The view is a pretty one, and full of vital, or rather deadly, interest; for it comprehends at least one-third of the city's defences, and a huge semicircle of newly-established Baden and Prussian batteries, entrenched, as well as their infantry supports, and maintaining an almost incessant fire upon the city night and day. The puffs of white smoke, apparently rising from the bowels of the earth, like heralds of tiny volcanoes, spirt upwards some seven or eight times a minute, followed each time by a stunning report. These iron 24-pounders have terrible voices, and the shriek of a percussion shell, as it tears its path through the air; twenty seconds later the episode of each discharge is completed by the crash of the huge missile as it strikes and explodes, sending a column of dust up into the sky, frequently followed by wreaths of smoke and tongues of vivid flame breaking out from some house suddenly set on fire. To the right of Eckbolsheim are the villages of Neuhof, Buckel, and Lingolsheim, all more or less sufferers by the French fire; right in front lies Köenigshof, the eastern division of which well-to-do little place has been shot and burnt to the ground; to the left, unlucky Schilligheim, a mere confused heap of smouldering ruins. Pushed out well forward, at least two hundred and fifty yards nearer the town than any of these hamlets—all of which, Eckbolsheim included, are daily under fire—are the Prussian and Baden siege batteries, and the infantry covering them from night surprises. The foremost trenches are within four hundred yards of the walls, and the 24-pounders with which they are armed fire 56-pound conical shells point blank at the exterior works, whilst the mortar batteries keep up a rain of bombs on the northern and eastern defences, devoting about one-third of their missiles to the citadel, which, by all accounts, must be in a pitiable state by this time, for the Kehl batteries give it no rest from the east, whilst it is shelled from the west and north some thirty times an hour throughout the twenty-four. From this side of the Rhine alone, up to this morning at five o'clock, one hundred and fifty-seven guns of large calibre as well as mortars had been pounding away all night at the devoted city. Four more six-gun batteries will be opened to-night, at from three to four hundred yards point-blank range of the ramparts; and within a week the number of *bouches-à-feu* pouring forth their iron fury on the fortress will have risen to above three hundred. As I hinted to you in my last the temper of the Commanders before Strasburg has undergone an ominous change within the last few days, and they have resolved to press on the siege with the utmost possible rapidity and severity. Whilst grieving sincerely—and no one knows better than your Correspondent how sincerely!—over the terrible sufferings to which the unoffending inhabitants of the fine old town are inevitably subjected, Generals von Werder and La Roche have made up their minds, in view of the extraordinary achievements effected by the Royal armies in the north and west, that Strasburg must be taken and that soon. Their means of attack being really almost unlimited, I do not entertain the slightest doubt that, if the war be protracted another fortnight—a somewhat problematical contingency,—I shall be able to date my letters to you from that excellent hotel, the Pariser Hof. I can hardly hope to convey to you any idea of the marvellous transformation that has come over this army since the 26th ult. Up to that time it resembled a swarm of splendid drones, buzzing round in a threatening, but really harmless, manner—that is, during the interval between the first vigorous demonstration, made with a view to terrify Uhrich into capitulation, and the adoption of the resolve to urge forward the operations with all possible energy. Now it reminds one forcibly of a similar congregation of earnest, active, busy young bees working all together and with a will to complete their appointed task—every worker knowing what he has to do, and doing it all the time to the utmost of his ability, and with all his heart. Nor was the interval above alluded to altogether wasted time: it was, indeed, utilised for the bringing up and accumulation of material and stores of all sorts sufficient to last the besieging force for more than a month. Shell, powder, forage, droves of cattle, tons of bread, hospital accessories, gabions, fascines, and countless minor matters, contributing to the comfort of the troops, have been gathered together during that week of comparative languor in the front, and disposed so as to be ready at hand, and available in any emergency; so that the army can now devote its whole energy to the prosecution of the attack, without troubling itself in the least about its supplies.

Having thus cursorily acquainted you with the general condition of things now obtaining in this division of the 3rd Army, I think I cannot do better than give you a categorical account of my yesterday's expedition, from which I am just returned.

I left Lampertheim yesterday afternoon about one o'clock for head-quarters, which are still at Mundolsheim, where Count Bismarck-Bohlen arrived on Wednesday morning, by-the-bye. Between the two villages, which are not more than half a mile distant from one another I found several hundred men engaged in putting the finishing touches to a vast number of newly-constructed fascines, destined for the new batteries in course of construction. Passing through Mundolsheim, I met Prince William, engaged as usual in the kindly mission of visiting the wounded, and cheering up the spirits of his suffering countrymen. From his Highness I gathered that the siege works had been much advanced since my last visit to the front, and that "things were getting on admirably;" but that the daily loss in the trenches had considerably increased, as might of course be expected, the new batteries being in close proximity to the outer defences of the fortress. The night had been a very busy one, all the guns in position having been engaged with the enemy for nearly six hours; moreover, a number of rifle-pits had been manned by sharpshooters, armed with Waldbuchsen, who had effectually kept down the Frenchmen's attempts to repair the damage inflicted upon their works. There had also taken place one or two small-arm engagements, in which the Baden troops had completely silenced their assailants by a "donnerndes Schnellfeuer." The roar of the 24-pounders, in fact, had not ceased all through the night. I heard it distinctly at my quarters, which are some miles distant from the trenches. In the hope of witnessing some operations on a large scale, therefore, I resolved to make the best of my way to Wölfisheim, near which village a good friend of mine commands a company employed in important duty at the extreme front and, if possible, to find him out, solicit a night's adventure at his hands, and contemplate the action of the new attack from a point as near to the fortifications as it might be possible for a non-combatant to attain. When I reached Wölfisheim I found that my friend's quarters had been transferred to Eckbolsheim, a hamlet situated about a mile and a half from Fort Blanc, on a communal road leading into the Grande Chaussée that passes through Köenigshof to the Poste Nationale of Strasburg. It is a pretty little quiet nook of white, low-roofed cottages, surrounded by tiny orchards, and with vines trailing all over their doors and windows—bunches of ripe grapes hanging just outside the casements—so that you can pick your dessert after dinner by just opening the lattice and stretching your hand out. Two regiments of Baden Grenadiers are distributed over the villages forming the group of which it may be said to be the advanced post; and Eckholsheim itself is held by the company under the command of my gallant friend Baron von B——n, whom I found comfortably ensconced in the cottage assigned to him and his three subalterns, a miniature dwelling only recently built by its owner, a "*vieille moustache*," with a pretty daughter, whom, as soon as the German army sat down before Strasbourg, he conveyed away to the delusive shelter of the city, leaving his bran-new abode to the tender mercies of the invaders. It was long before the keys could be extracted from the reluctant Maire, to whom the *ancien militaire en retraite* had confided them; at last, however, he gave them up, and B——n, upon inspection of the small demesne, marked it for his own. When I entered he was resting himself after a weary spell of twenty-four hours' duty in the trenches, during which he had not closed an eye nor dared once to stand upright, besides having enjoyed the privilege of being shot at incessantly. Every now and anon, he told me, the shell would skim the parapet of his trench, covering its occupants with mud and dirt, or strike and burst a few paces in front of them, scattering quantities of earth in all directions, of which they naturally had their share. No sooner had I made known my wishes than they were complied with in the fullest and most cordial manner. Stabling and forage were procured for my horses, straw and blankets for myself and my servant, and a comprehensive invitation to the mess pressed upon me with such hearty hospitality as I shall ever remember gratefully. As soon as all these preliminaries to the real business of the night had been settled, and a flying visit paid to the look-out in the granary tower, Von B——n handed me over to Lieutenant Dürer, who was just going to the front, requesting him to introduce me to the Lieut.-Col. commanding the outposts, who got me passed to the new 24-pounder battery, established a little to the left of Köenigshof, close to the railway connecting Strasburg with Wendenheim. Off we marched, along the broad and short *chaussée*, past Maison Rouge, and leaving the chartreuse to our right, half through deserted Köenigshof, until we came to the railway bridge, the roar of the batteries becoming more and more overpowering with every step we advanced, until at last we could hardly hear one another speak. Creeping down the embankment—the railway is built on a level much lower than that of the village—we crossed the line, and arrived at a place of shelter, under the high walls of an enormous brewery, the fantastic cowls of whose three huge chimneys, viewed from Wolfisheim, seem to be in Strasburg—so close is the "Mälzerei" to the suburbs—and form a conspicuous landmark that has excited longings in my breast every time I have contemplated it from afar during the past fortnight. These chimneys, in fact, are about seven hundred yards from the gate of the town, a comprehensive view of which they command; and have been shelled with considerable regularity from the ramparts, so that they, and the roof beneath them, are riddled with holes, of all shapes and sizes. A twenty-four pounder battery of six guns has been constructed close to the brewery, from the roof of which its fire is directed, the elevation and direction of each gun being dictated by an officer of artillery stationed, so to speak, in a chimney-pot. Colonel von H——, to whom my friendly guide introduced me, received me very kindly, and invited me to accompany him aloft to the chimney-pot in question, whence I could watch the batteries on both sides at work. My wildest hopes of attaining proximity to the French fire had not conducted my footsteps, even in optimistic visions, to the summit of this delightful brewery, so you can fancy with what alacrity I accepted his offer. The upward way was, like Mariana's wet afternoon, "long, and dark, and dreary," amongst heavy beams that lurked in shadow for the unsuspecting head, and wooden ladders of precarious foothold; but the view obtained from among the three quaint cowls was a crowning reward for the thumps and strumblings incurred in reaching their remote recesses. Almost under our feet—divided from us only by a green field of grass—every dent in its outworks and blemish in its ramparts plainly visible to the naked eye, lay Strasburg, nestling at the feet of its magnificent Minster, the tower and spire of which were dyed a dark red-purple by the rays of the setting sun. Immediately beneath us, answering every half-minute with a roar that shook the floor beneath our feet, and made the tiles above our heads rattle again, to the short, sharp command of the directing officer above mentioned, were ranged six long black tubes peering over a ridge of freshly-turned clay towards the city, and dealing out death and ruin every time they strained their dark throats in awful utterance. During the ten minutes of my sojourn in that dusky eyrie they sent four shells into the work nearest us with such precision and force that about twenty feet of its outer face was blown outwards, as if by an earthquake. Suddenly the fortress replied with half a dozen big guns, in rapid succession; two shells from which struck ground in front of the battery, about twenty yards from the road passing the brewery gates, whilst one crashed into a cottage hard by a gasometer, a little to our left, and set its roof in a blaze within a minute. This was war in earnest; and I would have gladly remained in so advantageous a position for the rest of evening, but was compelled to withdraw at the request of my conductor, who informed me that the French would probably, according to their custom, throw a few shells at the look-out about nightfall, and he would rather not expose any amateur visitors to such serious casualties, as only too frequently occur within the precincts of his command. Accordingly, after thanking him for his courtesy, I took my leave, and returned, amid the deafening clamour of the batteries, to Maison Rouge, where I found Von B——n awaiting me, with the welcome intelligence that supper was ready, and a famous brew of punch in course of concoction, as a prelude to our night expedition. What a good supper it was, and what a jolly party—just six, the best number for a really social repast. My Baden comrades proved that they were excellently well off for *vivres* of all sorts. Plenty of wine, and delicious beer, capital beef and fowls, floury potatoes in their russet jackets, strong soups, white bread, fragrant sausage, and toothsome tongue, even French mustard and petite Gruyére. A green glass of honour was unanimously voted to your correspondent, as well as a rare old ironknife and fork, "the property of the oldest inhabitant," and secured by the officers' mess with a noble disregard to expense. After the course of ruddy and odorous sausage had been discussed, great steaming bowls of tea, made *secundum artem* by our president, appeared upon the scene, and were soon disposed of. Then came the punch, ultimate preliminary to the buckling on of swords and slinging of night-glasses that were the signal for our start towards the trenches. The nights wax cool, not to say cold, already; and an inner garment of hot punch is an excellent antidote to the damp evening chills. As such we assumed it; and, rejoicing in the genial warmth it yielded, set off at ten o'clock in the direction of Strasburg. We had hardly got clear of Eckbolsheim when the brilliant spectacle of a night bombardment was fully revealed to our eyes. Diverging to the left from the chaussée upon the open country—in effecting which movement, the night being pitch dark, I got a rather heavy fall—we stood a while upon the broad green plain environing the city, with nothing between us and Strasburg but the angry batteries and the silent trenches crowded with infantry supports. From every direction within the range of our glasses came and went the bombs and shells, the former sailing through the air in sweeping, graceful curves, and seeming to drop quite gently into the town or trenches—the latter hurtling and screeching along in apparently straight lines, and betraying their arrival at their respective goals by a heavy thud and a loud crash of explosion. After spending a quarter of an hour in rapt contemplation of this splendidly terrible sight, we broke up our party, half of our number returning to the village to snatch a few hours' much needed sleep, and the other half, including myself, to push on to the foremost trench, occupied, as it happened, for the night by my friend, Captain Dumont,—a post of extreme danger. Challenged by guard after guard, sentinel after sentinel, we walked quickly through a bye-path to the left, got under the shelter of a long wall, skirted by a narrow footpath, leading straight onwards to the *glacis* of the fortress, from which, at intervals, a flash of fire and deep toned "boom" warned us that its garrison was awake and busy. Ten minutes' sharp walking in profound silence brought us at last to the very front of fronts, where I found myself speedily shaking hands with Dumont, whose four and twenty hours' turn of trench duty was not to expire till half-past three this morning. The first injunction laid upon us was to extinguish our cigars, as they offed a capital mark for the sharpshooters in pits under the walls, from which we were only four hundred yards distant; the next, not to speak above a whisper, our voices being plainly audible to the marksmen in question, who are excellent hands at an approximate shot. These regulations having been complied with, we knelt down in the straw with which the trench was lined, and bestowed our whole attention on the firing. This was of a rather complex description, as we were between the mortar and 24 lb. batteries and the fortress—the former firing over us, and the latter at us. We were so close, in fact, that when a shell from behind us struck a house in the faubourg of Strasburg immediately in our front, we could hear the shrieks of the affrighted women and children, as they fled into the streets from one danger to another. The city, upon our arrival, was already on fire in two places, whilst the debris of Schilligheim were burning on our left. As for the new 24-pounder battery, our near neighbour, its activity and *acharnement*—I know of no English synonym for the word—were simply appalling. Every gun it fired—and it must have fired sixty or seventy whilst I was near it—shook the earth beneath us, and seemed to drive in the drums of our ears. Fort Blanc treated us to some ordnance of a still heavier description—48-pounders, I should say, at the least. The Prussians, too, were unremitting in their attack from their batteries near Schilligheim; and every now and then the heavens were lustrous with flying luminaries, some like comets, some like falling stars, others like gleaming meteors, slowly gliding through infinite space to some unknown, undreamt-of celestial realm. Fireworks on so large a scale it had never been my good fortune to behold before last night; nor do I believe that the impression made upon my mind by those glowing aerial messengers of death will ever be eradicated as long as I live.

After a sojourn of considerable duration in what might be called the front row of stalls of the enormous theatre in which the bloody drama of war was being so vigorously acted, we left the trench and turned our steps towards Koenigshof. Before we had progressed, however, twenty yards, the sound of small-arms broke upon our ears, followed by a tremendous salvo from the fortress and an equally furious discharge from all the German batteries. "A sortie!" exclaimed Lieut. von G——m, who had, with the amiability of a true German gentleman, sacrificed a large slice of his night's rest to convey me to the front at the risk of his life, although he had also undergone four-and-twenty hours' duty in the trenches during the previous day and night; and a sortie it proved to be. For nearly a quarter of an hour the fire of chassepots and needle-guns was kept up in one continued roll like that of percussion drums as big as gasometers beaten by Titans. We could hear the cheering, as the German arm triumphed over the French; and the tiny flashes of light indicating the locality of the contest quivered and sparkled in the black background like a host of tiny *feux follets*. As soon as the Schnellfener had ceased and the chassepots were silenced, what a cannonade, great Heaven! was set up on both sides. One might have fancied that Nature was struggling in agonised throes symptomatic of approaching dissolution. There was scarcely a second's respite—for hours the deafening contest went on with savage persistence, every now and then bursting out into gusts of hideous clamour that caused the ground to quiver for miles around. I could not tear myself away from the dread fascination of the scene until an early hour of the morning, when, fairly worn out with fatigue and excitement, I got back to the rough quarters prepared for me at Eckbolsheim. A litter of straw and a thick blanket were as welcome to me as the best bed in Christendom could ever be. The bare walls of the chamber in which my sumptuous couch was spread were rudely painted in an irregular bar pattern of bright blue and white, irksome to the eye and confusing to the intellect. I may be said to have slept in the Bavarian colours, under the Baden flag. My chambermaid was an orderly; my ablutions this morning were performed in a shallow bucket; and I awoke about five o'clock to the sound of the *réveillé* with my four extremities paralysed by the cold. But a hot pannikin of coffee soon restored the dulled circulation, and an excellent breakfast completely obliterated the small troubles attending my attempt at repose. Whilst we were engaged in the consumption of crisp white rolls and a mysterious sausage of local repute shaped like an attenuated sheep's tongue came the grand news from head-quarters of the victory over MacMahon's army at Beaumont. Orders were at once sent round to all the troops entrenched that, at a given signal later in the day, they should rise up and give three cheers, so as to let the French know that something big had happened. Moreover, printed telegrams of the event will be enclosed in bottles, and sent floating down the Ill to Strasburg, so that Uhrich may be put in possession of the latest intelligence without delay.

As an illustration of the good practice made by the French at short ranges, I may mention that, a short time after I left the trench in which I found Captain Dumont, three shells were pitched into it with admirable precision. One cut a non-commissioned officer's head clean off his shoulders; another tore out a Grenadier's back, leaving the lungs exposed; and the third wounded two men, fortunately not mortally. The poor fellow whose ribs were knocked out of him was brought in, still alive, early this morning, and I have just seen him. He is expected to die every minute—a fine handsome man of two-and-thirty, who leaves behind him a widow and several young children. As I went up to him, he managed faintly to whisper, "The flies! For God's sake, drive away the flies!" probably the last words he will utter in this world. From so gloomy and heart-rending a picture let me turn to a really comic incident that occurred yesterday afternoon, and filled B——n's command with a great and abiding joy that has not yet subsided. My servant, a very steady man, but altogether unaccustomed to the perils of the fray, was industriously engaged in watering my horses, and to that end had filled a large bucket at the village pump, which bucket he balanced neatly on his head, and was proceeding cautiously across the street towards the stable assigned to our use, when a French shell—one of the big ones that hum like huge hornets—came sailing through the air, some fifty yards above his head. His astonishment was such that his knees began to shake and his hands to lose their hold, the immediate result of which trepidation was to bring the bucket down with a run, and upset the whole of its contents over him, drenching him to the skin. You should have heard the howl of laughter set up by the soldiers standing round, who have got so thoroughly accustomed to these musical visitors, who announce their arrival so melodiously that they jeer and scoff at them with the utmost philosophy. Not only was my poor Fritz soaked handsomely, but derided to boot, until, like Lord Bateman, his life was quite weary.

Engineer and naval officers are busy with the draining of the waters flooding the country in front of Strasburg's southern defences, and it is anticipated that within a few days fresh trenches will be opened in ground now covered by several feet of water. In short, the siege is being hurried on with feverish eagerness, and every appliance of military science brought to bear upon the speedy reduction of the fortress. The daily loss of the German army is from twenty to five-and-twenty men, killed and wounded; that of the garrison and inhabitants probably ten times that number. We hear with great regret, this morning, that a shell, the day before yesterday, struck a girls' school in the town, and wounded nine young children. The trains of wounded from Metz succeed one another through Brumath with extraordinary rapidity, on the way to the Fatherland. I forbear sickening your readers with details of the horrors I have lately seen; but venture to hint that lint, surgical instruments, and, above all, money, are desperately needed throughout Germany at the present moment.

I cannot close this letter without subjoining to it the following General Order, published this morning, as a specimen of the morality animating the gallant, honest, and just-minded German commanders:—

"In buildings deserted by their inhabitants, and especially in the Chartreuse"—a large manufactory often referred to in my previous letters—"disorders of the most brutal and savage character have recently occurred, which cannot fail to cast grave reflections on the discipline and honour of the troops. It is expected that officers will take the most energetic measures to prevent the recurrence of similar disorders; that they will cause the localities to be strictly watched, and not permit any one to enter or plunder them. Resistance is to be encountered with the utmost severity; that is to say, such brutal ruffians are to be cut down or shot upon the spot. "(Signed) ——, Colonel."

As another instance of the stringency with which the property of the inhabitants is protected, I may mention that on Wednesday a non-commissioned officer was tried by court-martial for extorting four bottles of wine from a peasant, and condemned to degradation from his rank and transferment to the second class of soldiers, with deprivation of the cockade—a keenly-felt disgrace—and two years' hard labour in a fortress; whilst two privates, for sharing his offence, were sentenced to six months' hard labour each; and two more to six weeks close arrest. The sentence was read out to-day to all the troops after assembly. The peasants of this district, to my personal knowledge, are loud in their praises of the soldiers, and openly contrast their honesty and good humour with the unprincipled conduct and rough behaviour of the French troops who were here before them. Many have brought back their wives and daughters, whom they had sent away at the approach of the army, and live in the most perfect harmony with their guests, in many cases sharing their excellent rations, smoking their cigars, and drinking their schnapps. It will not take long, believe me, to re-convert the Alsatians into thorough Germans, as enthusiastic for the Vaterland as ever a Berliner or a Munchener.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE GERMAN ARMY AT METZ.

Camp before Metz, Aug. 30.

As I was leaving Pont-à-Mousson, I met another batch of Gardes Mobiles, 185 in number, who were being marched into the town as prisoners, their arms packed in a couple of country carts, and under the escort of a troop of Landwehr hussars. Surely these cannot be the descendants of those peasants of Lorraine who in 1814 threw themselves into Metz, Thionville, and Verdun, and withstood the repeated assaults of the Prussian troops with success? If so, either the peasantry of France care no longer for their hearths and homes, or they prefer Prussian rule to the present state of affairs. In passing through Pagny on my way back, I was subjected to a somewhat severe cross-examination by a smooth-shaven, oily-tongued priest, who did everything in his power to obtain information as to the position and number of the Prussian troops around Metz. So disagreeable became his importunities, that I was at length forced to inform him that I could not possibly conceive how one of his cloth could expect an answer to his questions from a person in my position. As I was passing through the village of Novéant, I met the remainder of the heavy ordnance that will, no doubt, shortly open upon the town of Metz, and a little further a train of Hessian artillery. The unfortunate horses are now beginning to suffer severely, the heavy fall of rain of the last two days having made the roads in a fearful state. Yesterday one battery lost sixteen horses. These troops (Hessian) are by no means so well horsed as the Prussian artillery. They are altogether smaller and less serviceable-looking animals. The horses everywhere are suffering dread fully from mud-fever, in addition to the usual casualties of wrung withers and sore backs. What will be come of them in ten days' time? Upon my arrival in camp I found that two Army Corps instead of one had gone to reinforce the Crown Prince. In consequence of the weather nearly everybody was suffering from dysentery, while here and there was a case of cholera. The spirits of the troops were by no means good, the inactivity of the last few days, varied only by working parties and outpost duty being far from conducive to happiness. The camp was one sea of mud, through which one wades one's way with difficulty. I found that the head-quarters were established in the only habitable room of a house which had been occupied by the French on the 18th, and had consequently suffered severely from shells. I arrived just in time to hear the news of what had been going on during my absence. Our supper I need not describe, but it was an unusually good one, as I had supplied my saddle-bags pretty well before leaving Pagny, a bottle of punch-essence furnishing us with something wherewith to wet the after-dinner pipe, and a candle stuck in a bottle giving us all necessary light.

As usual, the reports that had reached Pont-à-Mousson of the heavy firing at Metz were all canards. But it appears that on the 28th the French made a sortie in force along the valley of the Moselle in the direction of Thinoville. A division is supposed to have cut their way through, but the remainder were obliged to retire once more into Metz. There had been some affairs of outposts, but no news of the Crown Prince. At an early hour two soldiers came in, spread the room with straw, and put the table out of the window. Nine of us then rolled ourselves in our cloaks, and disposed ourselves as well as we could. Just as daylight was breaking an officer woke us up with the pleasing intelligence that all our forage would be sent on at once to the Crown Prince.

August. 31.

At an early hour I rode to the front to see if anything had taken place during my absence. I found the works thrown up to protect the 8th Army Corps complete, and a battery to the right of the road to Metz, commanding Mont St. Quentin, in a fair way towards completion. It is needless to say that it is not the intention of the Prussian army to place any siege guns, or rather guns of heavy calibre, on this side. This battery will, however, be a sort of check upon the guns of Mont St. Quentin, and will protect the patrols entering the villages at the base of the mountain—viz., Rozerieulles, Sey, Longeville, and Ste. Ruffine. Whilst reconnoitring the former works, a somewhat interesting outpost affair between a patrol of the 60th Regiment and some French chasseurs, took place close to Rozerieulles. The French chasseurs lined a vineyard just outside the village of Langeau, whilst the patrol of the 60th Regiment were posted about the gardens of Rozerieulles. The chasseurs had evidently stolen a march upon the Prussian patrol, for the first three shots killed one man and wounded two others. This loss was, however, quickly repaired by the sergeant of the Prussian patrol, who had wormed himself into a place where the walls of two vineyards joined; a convenient hole gave him his opportunity, which he did not fail to use. The first shot wounded the officer in command, the second killed a soldier who was in the act of taking aim, and the third wounded another. At the distance they were shoothing—some 500 yards—the needle is infinitely superior to the chassepot; but from 600 to 1,000 and 1,200 yards, the chassepot is the better weapon. I make this assertion fearlessly, inasmuch as I am convinced every Prussian officer will bear me out. At the short distances the trajectory of the chassepot is too high; the bullets go over your head. For instance, at the battle of Gorze I lay in a small gravel pit about 400 yards from a battalion of the Garde Impérial; almost every shot went over the Prussian infantry, about one in fifty taking effect. After hammering away at one another for about an hour, the French patrol withdrew, and the Prussians re-entered the village of Rozerieulles. I then rode to the left of the line of outposts, where I found that the village of Lessy, hitherto unoccupied by the French, was now held by a strong force. The Jäger of the 8th Battalion had stolen through a wood to the left of Châtel, an outpost occupied by the 28th Regiment, within 500 yards of a double French outpost; the Jäger, being protected by a wood, could see the French soldiers chatting and smoking their pipes, apparently quite unconscious of their proximity. The major in command was anxious to obtain leave to try and cut them out, but, fortunately for him, I had my telescope with me, and I pointed out two guns some 1,200 yards off, posted evidently in case of an advance out of the wood. The officers of the Prussian artillery and engineers are very ill-supplied with field glasses; the majority of them have none at all, whilst the other arms of the service trust mostly to their eyesight, which, as a rule, is anything but good, for in a regiment you will probably see from ten to a dozen officers who wear glasses. Some better arrangements have lately been adopted for the preservation of health. The men who are told off for working parties are not permitted to drink water, but each has a portion of cooked wine or hot spirits and water served out to him on his marching out and on his return; he has also a ration of properly cooked meat without potatoes prepared; and these wise arrangements have done much towards reducing the rapidly increasing sick reports.

On my return to camp I found that orders had arrived from the Crown Prince to the effect that 4,000 wagons should be despatched daily for the maintenance of his army. Where the provisions are to come from is a thing I cannot pretend to say. The country for miles round here is quite destitute; and unless the Rhine provinces can supply the necessary provisions by means of the railroad now opened to Ars-sur-Moselle, I very much fear the Crown Prince will be in a bad way. So little has he in the way of provisions that he has been forced to send back one army corps already. I got some German newspapers to read this afternoon; in one, the *Kölnische Zeitung* of the 23rd, I perceive a gross misstatement respecting the battle of Gravelotte. It says that the 33rd Regiment, after taking St. Hubert, the hamlet to the left of Malmaison, was driven out by the French, and that the 8th Jägers came up and retook it. This is a gross injustice to a fine regiment: from the advance of the corps behind Gravelotte to the end of the action, they never retired one step. The 8th Jäger were, however, guilty of unpardonable stupidity; for they absolutely fired upon the 33rd Regiment, who were far in advance, supposing them to be French. So much for the veracity of correspondents who trust to hearsay for their information.

I have had a long conversation with the head doctor in charge of the wounded at Gravelotte. He informs me that in no war upon record have the wounded so soon recovered and been able so soon to return to their duty. This he accounts for by the very small and clean wounds that the chassepot bullet inflicts. In nine cases out of twelve where the bullet has touched a bone it has been diverted from its course, and has taken a diagonal direction. A splintered bone is a case of rare occurrence. On the other hand the needle bullet makes a fearful wound, and the Prussian shells, cased as they are with lead to take the grooves, still worse.

5 P.M.

The state of affairs at present is one that is not a little puzzling. The Prussian army surrounding Metz are prepared to bombard it to-morrow, and if necessary reduce it to a heap of ruins. *We know* that the French army, in number some 140,000, are dying of disease and hunger, that typhus and cholera are raging in the town, and yet the Prussian army corps lay perfectly inactive around, not a single gun in position. Add to this the curious inactivity of the army of the Crown Prince, who, we hear, is doing well, but in great want of provisions, and there is grave food for thought. Is it that diplomacy, that procrastinator of everything, has commenced to exert its influence, and that soldiers are to starve to death or die of disease, whilst politicians quibble over the stops of a sentence or the phraseology of a paragraph? or is the world not yet content with the carnage of the last five weeks? It is evident that something is taking place of which we know nothing; but I sincerely hope that the army of Prince Friedrich Carl, or the army of Metz, will do something more than watch the French working parties upon Mont St. Quentin, and that a grievous question will in a very short time be brought to such a settlement as will ensure the peace and prosperity of Europe.—*Daily Telegraph.*

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS AT NICE.

Florence, Sept. 3.

This morning there arrived at Florence a deputation of the people of Nice, who went straight to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that they had most important communications to make to him. I have just learned that the following has been the result of the conference held. One of the members of the commission, and a most important personage, stated to the Minister that the condition of Nice was so desperate that the Italian Government ought to consider the affair without delay. "The inhabitants of Nice were tired of supporting any longer the tyrannical yoke of France" (these are the identical words of which the speaker made use). In the late communal elections not one single Frenchman had been returned. Indeed, the members appointed were all Italians, and of strong Italian tendencies. The French papers dared not pronounce one word against the definitive results of the elections. The young men both of the towns and the country refused to join the Garde Mobile, and daily conflicts between the military and the people were taking place. Secret societies have been formed, and their purpose is to create serious embarrassments to the Imperial Government such as to render the annexation of Nice to the rest of the Italian peninsula indispensable. Nice was crowded with Mazzinian agents, who, profiting by the critical state of public feeling, hoped to carry out republican movements. All was ready for a general rising of the people, and if the Government would not give one word of hope, affairs must take their own turn.

The Minister stated in a few words that it was utterly impossible for him to make any declaration on so delicate a subject. The members of the Deputation leave here to-night. They have openly stated that though hitherto they have made use of all their power in order to prevent the better classes of the people from falling into the hands of Republican agitators, they will now let the people have their own way.

French affairs were going on badly enough without this new internal complication arising. It would really be amusing if, after having solved a Roman question, we should have that of Nice to look after.

Apropos of Rome, everything looks as dark as ever. Regiment after regiment, and battery after battery, take the way of the Roman frontier, and God knows what for. My firm belief is that neither the King nor his Ministers know really what to do with regard to that question.—*Daily News.*

WAR INCIDENTS.

The King of Prussia has sent a number of iron crosses to the soldiers of the Wurtemberg army for their bravery at Woerth.

It is stated that Prussia has requested the other German Governments to take a portion of the 80,000 prisoners of Sedan off her hands. Each State would probably take two prisoners per 1,000 inhabitants.

Some of the papers state that the Duke of Hamilton has placed Brodick Castle, in the Isle of Arran, at the disposal of the Prince Imperial and the Empress. The Princess Clotilde and her children have gone to Switzerland.

A Paris correspondent states that Mr. Richard Wallace, the inheritor of the great wealth of the late Marquis of Hertford, has given £12,000 to found an ambulance for the French army, which is to be called "The Ambulance of the late Marquis of Hertford."

A spy was taken on the 23rd Aug. before Metz carrying a cipher despatch from Bazaine to the Emperor, and a letter to the French Consul at Luxemburg asking for news. His trial before a court-martial lasted two days, and he was finally shot in sight of the works on the 27th.

The Civil List of the Emperor Napoleon was paid monthly and in advance. He received in cash £1,000,000 a year, and in rents £200,000. Prince Napoleon and his sister received £60,000, making a total of £1,260,000. The Senate, which has just been abolished, cost nearly £200,000.

A Brussels correspondent writes:—"Brussels is at this moment full of French officers. They are seen walking about with sad and dejected looks. They abstain from wearing arms. A few with whom I entered into conversation told the sorrowful story of their defeat, which they chiefly attribute to De Failly's bad generalship and to the superiority of the Prussian artillery."

Count Bismarck's scheme for the unification of Germany appears to be in a fair way towards realization. At Munich, Stuttgardt, Carlsruhe, and Mayence demonstrations in favour of union with North Germany have been held. The Munich Town Council has petitioned the King on the subject, and his Majesty has replied with the expression of a hope that "the war will secure a happy future for Bavaria and Germany."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that every attention will be shown to the Emperor Napoleon while at Wilhelmshöhe. The Queen's *chef de cuisine* has been sent down to Cassel. It is stated that agents are in treaty on behalf of the ex-Emperor for Brasted Park, Kent, some two miles from Sevenoaks, and eight from Tunbridge Wells, which is supposed to possess a special cure for the malady under which the dethroned monarch suffers. Louis Napoleon occupied the mansion for the two years immediately preceding his attempt upon Boulogne, for which he suffered imprisonment at Ham.

The Italian papers devote themselves assiduously to chronicling the sayings of Prince Napoleon during his recent visit. According to one journal the Prince, in conversation with "a high personage," thus expressed himself:—"Clericalism is the ruin of modern States. I have always told my imperial cousin so; he wouldn't believe me, and to-day he is more of an exile than a monarch. Let Italy be wise enough to take advantage of the favourable occasion which presents itself, let her break altogether with priestcraft, occupy Rome, and proclaim from the Capitol liberty of conscience, the sovereignty of reason, and the emancipation of the people enslaved by the Jesuits."

On Monday, Sept. 5, the *Journal of the French Republic* published the following proclamation:—

"Frenchmen! The people have disavowed a Chamber which hesitated to save the country when in danger. It has demanded a Republic. The friends of its representatives are not in power, but in peril.

The Republic vanquished the invasion of 1792. The Republic is proclaimed.

The Revolution is accomplished in the name of right and public safety.

Citizens! Watch over the city confided to you. Tomorrow you will be with the army, avengers of the country."

Balloons are evidently destined to play an important part in the siege of Paris. It will be remembered that they were employed with some advantage during the American civil war; but the conditions of a siege of a great capital are different from any under which ballooning has hitherto been made subservient to military operations. A captive balloon, on the same plan as that which long flourished at Chelsea, is said to be ready for operation; and it is obvious that such an observatory must be of the utmost value to the besieged. In a small town a balloon would be easily destroyed by the enemy's riflemen; but, in the centre of Paris, it would be far out of the reach of any such annoyance, while it would command a view of the country for some thirty miles round.—*Graphic.*

M. Rochefort, whose enlargement had been one of the first acts of the new Government, came to the Hotel and was received by M. Gambetta, who took him by the arm and gave him a place amongst the members already installed Some animated discussions took place at different points of the building, in the Salle St. Jean, the Court of Louis XIV., and the Salle du Trone, about the choice of a flag for the new Republic. Many workmen advocated the red, and some standards of that colour had been hoisted on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. But M. Gambetta, Schœlcher, and some officers of the National Guard, reminded them that the tricoloured flag had conducted France to victory, and might do so again; it was that of 1792 and 1793—the only real national one. Some voices then shouted, "It is a bastard flag! It has the colour of the Bourbons!" "No, was the reply; "white was the colour of old France." "It is a tarnished bunting," said others. "Then we will wash it," was the rejoinder.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

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And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

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At the rate of two per cent per annum on the daily balance up to one lac of rupees. The Accounts are credited with interest half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December.

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(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000

Reserve Fund 800,000

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The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

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TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

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The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

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14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

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Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

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4	do.	1/10 5/8	,,
3	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
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On demand		1/10 1/4	,,
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3 Months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.

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Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4

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Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 15th September, 1870.

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Established 1710.

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Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

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Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

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Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

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Bombay, 1st January 1869.

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The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

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Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

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Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

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Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

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The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

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Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
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Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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After the operation of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,850,615-8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,893,344-18-6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15-4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0

Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

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2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, made [illegible] allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

Now ready.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway
  East Indian Railway.
  Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  Scinde Railway.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
  Great Southern of India Railway
  Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Imperiales
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
  Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows long the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. Paris Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHARAOH and Co.